





## MANY ARRESTS OCCUR IN ITALY

Fascist Grand Council to  
Take Measures to Prevent  
Attacks on Mussolini

By Wireless  
ROME, Nov. 3.—The Fascist Grand Council has been urgently summoned for Friday to examine the situation after the fourth unsuccessful attack on the Duce to take necessary measures to prevent similar attempts in the future. Speaking before the Rome Fascist Council, Secretary-General of the Fascist party declared that it was absolutely necessary to put an end to the "stupid clemency" toward those who were organizing plots against the Fascist régime.

The repetitions within short intervals of attempts against Benito Mussolini show the existence of plot by determined persons who not fearing the consequences desire to deprive Fascism of its chief, thus throwing Italy into chaos. In spite of the excitement among the Fascists, no serious disorders occurred except the invasion of the offices of opposition newspapers.

ROME, Italy, Nov. 3 (AP).—In the past 24 hours scores of individuals have been arrested; some of them were released after questioning, but others are under heavy guard. It is asserted that the Italian authorities consider they have found the real source of the crime, but the strictest secrecy is being maintained.

An alleged communist plot against the Government is said to have been discovered, 10 of those implicated being taken by the police, together with 1000 manifestos.

Demonstrations throughout Italy against anti-Fascists have led to many casualties. Greater disturbance was prevented only by the efforts of heavily reinforced patrols of carabinieri and militia, not a few of whom were bruised and beaten while fighting back mobs which attempted to wreck the offices of opposition newspapers and the homes of known opponents of Fascism.

Rioting was checked in a measure through the personal intervention of Dr. Benelli, Vice-Secretary-General of the Fascist Party. At Cagliari, Sardinia, Fascist manifestants, after invading the offices of two newspapers, marched to the home of the anti-Fascist Deputy Lussu, in front of which they staged a hostile demonstration, being prevented from smashing in the doors by carabinieri. One of the Fascists named Porra climbed the side of the house and was straddling the balcony when Lussu shot and killed him. The soldier guards arrested Lussu.

At Naples the homes of the philosopher Croce, the dramatist Robert Braccio, the politician Labriola, and a number of other oppositionists were wrecked. Similar incidents occurred at Venice and elsewhere.

Disorders of a serious nature have

occurred at Genoa. The premises of the newspaper Lavora and Gazzettino of Venice were badly damaged. Twelve opposition newspapers and two magazines were suspended from publication today and the licenses of three others were revoked by prefectural decree.

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CONTROL IS TOPIC

Mining Congress Also to Discuss  
Land Law Changes

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It is pointed out that Congress will be in session at that time, with the probability of proposed legislation being up for changes in land laws and regulation of the coal industry. The discussions will be of importance to the metal men of the West and the coal men of various sections of the country.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been asked to speak on "the growing tendency toward centralization of government in Washington." Other subjects of the national resources session will be: "Why coal resists nationalization"; "Who should control our public lands which contain minerals"; "Natural resources, privately developed, the Nation's bulwark"; "State rights and individual initiative, versus centralized government."

Other sessions of the four-day meeting will be devoted to consideration of economic and practical problems of mining, including mine taxation; stabilization of mineral production; a unified labor policy; and the elimination of high costs through simplified methods and equipment—the mechanization of mines and standardization.

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DEFICIT IS \$236,812

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What is the most crowded city in the world?  
What profession did Bernice Bowser originate?  
Should a critic give as much space to players as to the play?  
Are the Filipinos ready for complete independence?  
How does Lord Cecil define "civilization"?  
How much has prohibition increased productive capacity of labor?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITOR

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three



## \$2,000,000 FUND SOUGHT IN AID OF CITIZENSHIP

America's New Entrants  
Are to Be Informed of  
Rights and Duties

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—To finance a program of education, nation-wide in scope, for the making of better citizens, a campaign to raise \$2,000,000 to carry on work of the American Citizenship Foundation is to be opened in New York City in January.

This was announced at national headquarters of the group here by Joseph H. Strauss, president and founder, who said in an interview that in the eastern metropolis classes in American citizenship among the foreign population "will be the greatest offset to the subversive propaganda that now pollutes the mind of the immigrant."

Mr. Strauss, head of the movement which is aided by some of the most outstanding public figures in United States, continued that "from New York to San Francisco, the door of Asia, the foundation plans to extend, until all young people of the United States, its future citizens, know their duties and privileges as members of a 'representative republic.'"

Placed Before People  
"It is necessary that the money to carry on so great an undertaking be raised by public subscription, because neither the United States Government nor the State will supply it—there is no provision in law for such an outlay. Nor can a campaign for betterment of the people be financed by sale of bonds or stocks. The proposition is put up strictly to the people themselves."

"For the last five years the American citizenship foundation has been carrying on its work of training classes for future citizens and has been supported by the subscriptions of public-spirited people who realized the necessity of a training of this kind for the coming generation. The further civilization advances the more complex it becomes. Right thinking and right doing progress from individual duty to greater obligations."

"The youth of America is woefully ignorant of the Constitution, and what it stands for. So that its future may not be jeopardized and that this, our country, may continue safely along the road our forefathers mapped out, these future generations must be taught their duties to the country, as well as enjoy the privilege they secure by living in it."

Problem Widely Recognized  
"This problem has been recognized by men of national importance throughout the country. Several years ago they banded together and started on a program of education, by which they hope to develop Americans who will answer in every way the ideal citizen the authors of the Constitution of the United States had in view."

"What better man than Vice-President Davis, who is a member of the foundation, could be found to interpret 'a more perfect union'; William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, 'to establish justice'; women's clubs, large industries, Kiwanis, Boy Scouts and, above all the churches, who have endorsed the organization and are co-operating with it, to 'insure domestic tranquility'; Gen. John J. Pershing, Gen. H. C. Hale, and Rear Admiral William A. Moffet, director general of the American Citizenship Foundation, to 'provide for the common defense'; Dr. Walter D. Scott, president of Northwestern University; Julius Rosenwald and Herbert Hoover, to 'provide the general welfare'? These men are all banded together to help

secure through education the 'blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'"

## BID FOR ARIZONA PAPER REPORTED

Cameron Aide Wanted Prescott Courier for Month, Publisher Testifies

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 3 (P)—Appearing as a witness at the inquiry into alleged corrupt campaign expenditures being conducted by W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, W. P. Stuart, publisher of the Prescott (Ariz.) Courier, testified that C. W. Campbell, secretary to Senator Ralph H. Cameron (R.), had asked him "how much I would take for my newspaper for about 30 days."

Mr. Stuart was subpoenaed at the request of Senator Cameron's counsel. The publisher's testimony related to the signing of checks for advertising expenses incurred during the primary campaign of E. E. Ellinwood, defeated for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Senator Cameron's counsel contended that part of the money expended by James S. Douglas, Arizona capitalist, in an effort to nominate Mr. Ellinwood, was carried over into the general election campaign to further the interests of Carl Hayden (D.), Representative opposing Mr. Cameron for a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. Douglas testified that he spent "possibly \$50,000" in behalf of Mr. Ellinwood. Mr. Stuart said that the checks he signed for advertising would total probably \$5000 or \$6000. Earl C. Porterfield, cashier of the Albuquerque (N. M.) National Bank, testified that he had no knowledge of a combination formed to control the State of Arizona, that so far as he knew no drafts on eastern banks had been cleared through his institution and that he had not transferred funds to a political organization in this State.

Senator Cameron's charges, contained in a telegram to James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the Senate Campaign Funds Committee, and which brought about the present investigation, alleged that a large sum to defeat him had been sent into Arizona through an Albuquerque bank.

The account of Carlton Clinton, Albuquerque oil and mining man, was "not enough to cause special notice," Mr. Porterfield testified. Senator Cameron's counsel contended that Mr. Clinton either was a party to, or had knowledge of, the alleged transfer of funds from the Albuquerque bank to persons in Arizona for the purpose of electing Mr. Hayden.

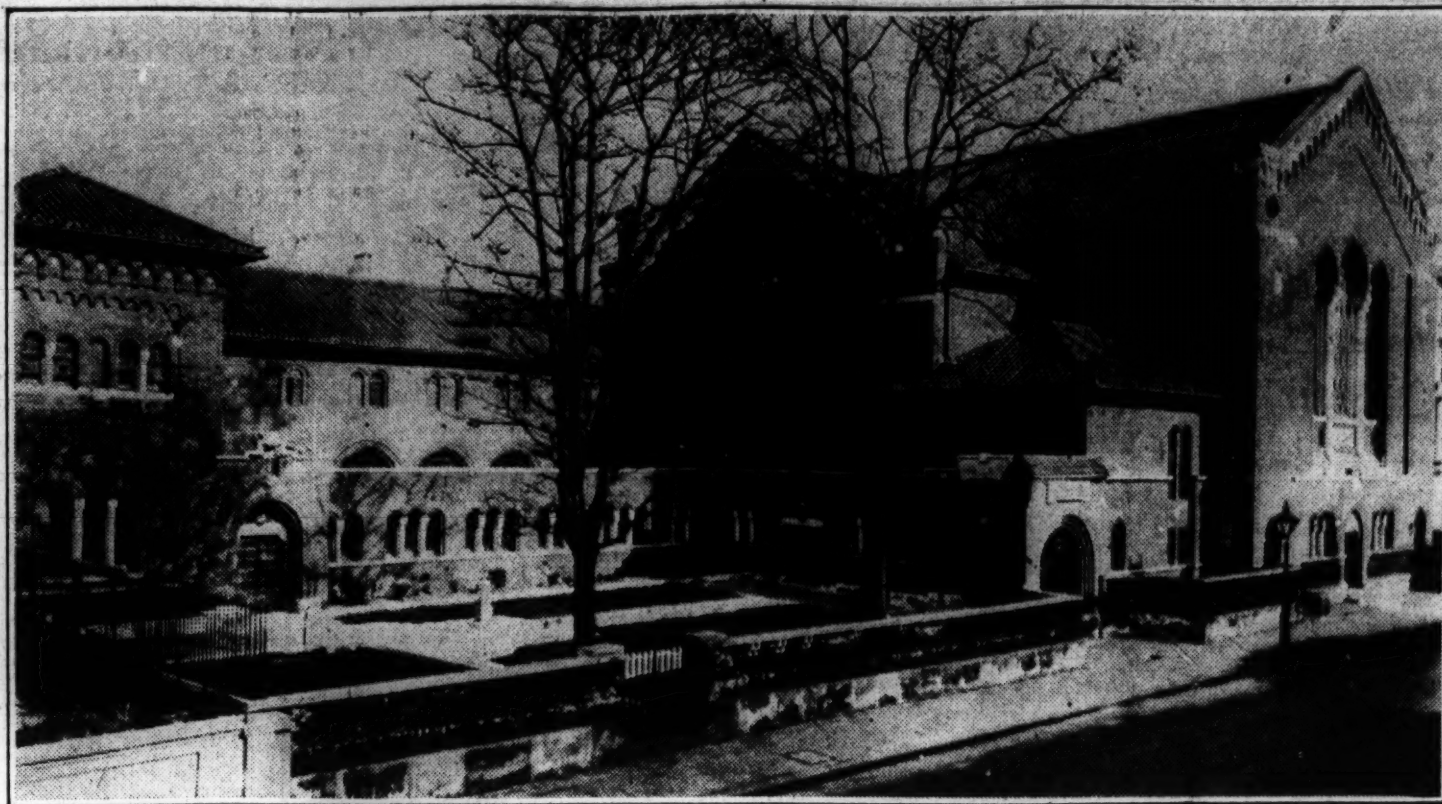
The Democratic state central committee had read into the record a supplementary report of its campaign expenses during the general election campaign, which amounted to \$16,195.16.

## LABOR WINS IN SCOTTISH ELECTIONS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Scottish municipal election results, which are now arriving, show that the Labor and Socialist successes are not confined to England.

In Glasgow, Labor has gained eight seats, thus increasing its council membership to 51 against 62 moderates. It has also won eight seats in Edinburgh and two in Dundee.

## Second Church of Christ, Scientist, London, England



By Permission The Architectural Review

## KEMAL REVIEWS TURKEY'S POLICY

President Delivers Annual Statement—Faces Future With Complete Confidence

By Wireless

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The Grand National Assembly opened its eighth parliamentary session yesterday and Mustafa Kemal Pasha delivered his annual discourse. Passing in review the activities of the Government throughout the past year and referring to the latest national developments, he expressed great satisfaction at the improved situation in Turkey today over that of last year.

While mentioning that the measures applied to deal with the Kurdish insurrection had resulted in complete consolidation, order and tranquillity throughout the country, he advised the Assembly to consider whether the period for the application of these measures should be further extended.

With reference to the plot against him he declared that the criminals implicated therein had perished at the will of the Nation, and "so it will always be." As regards Turkey's foreign relations, he stated its pacific policy had inspired reciprocal confidence from all nations, and he declared that the commencement of formalities concerning the delimitation of the Syrian and Iraqi frontiers marked the entry into a happy accord with Great Britain and France.

Kemal Pasha described the Turk-

ish relations with the Balkan States as normal and said that Turkey was sincerely desirous that peace should be maintained there. He referred to new projects, envisaging the encouragement of industries in Turkey which will come before the Assembly immediately.

In conclusion, the President expressed the utmost satisfaction at the progress made in the national defense services and at the accomplishment of a balanced budget, and stated that he viewed the future with complete confidence.

## BELGIAN PEOPLE PLAN RECEPTION TO PRINCE AND PRINCESS

By Wireless

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.—Great preparations are being made by the Belgian people for the reception to Prince Leopold and his Swedish bride, Princess Astrid, like the princesses of old, will arrive in this country with the royal bridegroom in a decorated ship and land at Antwerp, where the songs of children and carillon of the cathedral will greet her. A fleet of pleasure boats also will go out to meet the pretty blue-eyed Princess who one day may be Queen of the Belgians.

These preparations are made without distinction of parties, even the Socialists, though Republicans at heart, joining in the festivities. Their leader, Emile Vandervelde, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be one of the official witnesses of the religious ceremony.

The King, speaking to journalists at the royal palace, expressed pleasure at the forthcoming union. Queen Elizabeth, who will be present, remarked quite simply: "There was nothing pre-arranged in the betrothal: it happened quite naturally."

## NEW CHURCH EDIFICE IS OPENED IN LONDON

Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Has Fine Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The buildings of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, London, recently completed by Sir John Burnet & Partners, T. S. Tait and D. Raeside, comprise a church, a Sunday school to seat 400, a board room, a committee room, superintendents' distribution and postal rooms, and 24 classrooms, says the Architectural Review.

The group is designed on lines reminiscent of the Byzantine manner, but in such a way as to grow up quite frankly from a very logical

and simple plan. The materials used are a two-inch facing brick warm in tone, graded up from the purlies at base to russets and browns at the eaves. Portland stone is sparingly introduced for relief at the springing of window arches, for copings, and so on. The charm of the brickwork is augmented by raked horizontal joints and ingenious tile patterns. A sweeping roof of Roman tiles, with fine wide eaves, crowns the whole.

The rather unusually shaped plan of the church was determined on after much consideration, to enable all members of the congregation to be in view, not only of the speakers, but of each other. The seats are built in tiers, rising from the main central floor level on the plan of the old Greek theater, with access under the raised portions. Full advantage of the space under the stepped tiers has been taken in order to provide

spacious vestibules. These vestibules, together with the Sunday school, can be used for overflow meetings, each being connected with a loudspeaking installation, thus providing for a congregation of about 1700 people. The seating accommodation in the church proper is 1000.

## SPAIN TAKES PART IN LEAGUE BUSINESS

Representatives Remain on Technical Committees

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Despite the fact that Spain has given notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, a Spanish official was a participant on the League's sub-committee on transportation by rail which has been deliberating in London.

When The Christian Science Monitor representative inquired how this had occurred, he was informed that Spain's decision not to co-operate with the League did not apply to the League's technical committees on which Spanish members would continue to sit. The Spanish representative on the rail transport sub-committee, whose name is Brockman Yalanza, is inspector-general of roads, canals and ports, therefore he is a government official and not a private individual.

The object of the sub-committee which sat in London for two days was to consider the question of railway communications with Geneva in case of a threat of war, this being especially to the forefront in view of the fact that the various countries on the Council would need to send their representatives to Geneva to consider what steps should be taken in order to preserve peace. It was decided to invite the members of the League to tell the secretary-general whether they were prepared to place special trains, motors and airplanes at the service of both the Council and the League commissions if war was threatened.

## HOUSTON ELECTION CONCEDED

HONOLULU, Nov. 3 (P)—Democratic headquarter conceded the election of Victor S. Houston, Republican, as delegate to Congress over William Jarrett, who has been Hawaii's Representative at Washington the last four years.

## QUEEN WATCHES ELECTION CROWD

Royal Party Gets View of Democracy in Practice on Spokane Visit

QUEEN MARIE'S TRAIN AT SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 3 (P)—Queen Marie of Rumania arrived here to find the city's attention divided between herself and the election.

After reception formalities were over, however, she joined those awaiting the verdict of the ballot box by visiting a newspaper office to see how returns are compiled by the Associated Press, how the newspaper prepared its election extra, and then to have a look at an election night crowd.

From a balcony she smiled at the gathering and listened awhile to returns announced through radio amplifiers.

Queen Marie expected to accomplish her official mission to this country in dedicating a Rumanian room at Maryhill Museum at Maryhill, near Portland, today. Samuel Hill, president and builder of the museum joined the official party here last night.

More of the historic old West was unfolded before the Queen yesterday as her special train carried her across Montana to Spokane.

As in North Dakota yesterday, she spent much of the day in gathering information about sheep and cattle ranching, mining and farming in Montana, having prominent residents of the State in her private car for chats as the train moved west.

Montanans turned out in force along the route to cheer the Queen and to present mementoes for her journey. Herds of sheep and buffalo were placed along the lines where the royal party could see them. Governor and Mrs. J. E. Erickson of Montana boarded the train at Winston to extend the state's welcome. At Helena, a band playing "Montana" greeted the Queen and another band at Missoula played the national anthems of Rumania and America.

Chief Moiese, Flathead Indian who fought at the battle of Big Hole, with his squaw, Sophie, shook hands with Queen Marie at Missoula.

new experiences await you Series  
**MARMON 75**



new custom-built touring speedster for seven passengers

++ still greater in every sense

New prices  
**\$3195**  
and upward; o. b. factory—the most conservative in Marmon history

Power in excess—absolute smoothness—quicker access to high speed than you have ever known—even greater vitality and alertness + important new adaptations of known engineering principles have developed in this new Marmon 75 a car that surpasses all known precedent + for example, the new Marmon Modulator, in combination with Marmon's exclusive system of double-fire ignition, produces an evenness of power-flow never before experienced. The new Steering Stabilizer, exclusive with Marmon, in combination with a new type of self-energizing four-wheel brakes, gives a steadiness and ease of steering at any speed which until now has never been possible with balloon tires + these and other important advancements in a car already noted for its speed, its safety and its brilliant road quality now showing complete new line of standard and custom-built cars in the advanced mode—prices f. o. b. factory—cars may be purchased, if desired, on convenient credit plan, protected against theft by Fedco patented car numbering system



MARMON-BOSTON COMPANY

894 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

The Series 75 is also on view in leading Marmon Salesrooms throughout the country

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## "The Sunshine Belt to the Orient"



**\$750**

to Honolulu, Japan, China  
Manila and Return

Visit the six most interesting Oriental ports—Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. Several hours at each during the ship's stay. Or stopover where you choose.

Fare from San Francisco to Manila, via these ports and return the same way is \$750 including meals and accommodations aboard ship. Or you may return on the Admiral Oriental Line direct from Japan to Seattle.

The color, the mysticism, the ancient civilizations, the architecture, the strange people. It is a lifetime adventure. Palatial, oil-burning President Liners. All rooms are outside. The service and cuisine have won the praise of world travelers.

A sailing every fortnight from Boston and New York for the Orient via Havana, Panama and California (sailing every Saturday from San Francisco).

**Dollar Steamship Line**

177 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Planning a new office?  
This free folder will help you.

It illustrates one of our Masterpiece Suites and shows how each item may be placed for convenience and harmonious arrangement. Doten-Dunton furniture is built entirely by skilled craftsmen in one New England factory. Its distinctive beauty of design has made it the choice of many leading banks and business institutions throughout America. In suites and in individual pieces, at prices suitable for every office—from the president's to that of the youngest clerk. Tell us your requirements and what you wish to spend and let us suggest plan and layout. This service is free.

Ask for this "Modified Colonial" folder by letter or phone. Better yet, get it at our store where you will see the type of furniture it describes.



**Doten-Dunton Desk Co.**  
32 Franklin St. Boston







FULLER VICTORY  
PLEASES DRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Coolidge was not an issue of the campaign, but I shall support him in all matters that will promote the welfare of the people of the community. I want to thank the many army of volunteer workers in every part of the State who, without thought of self, gave energy and enthusiasm to the common cause.

"Proud of our heritage, let us renew fealty to the great State and go forward shoulder to shoulder to increase its prestige and extend its sphere of usefulness."

Into the election of David L. Walsh many divergent issues entered. The condition of the textile industry causing the closing of some mills and the operations of others on part time, was made much of by Mr. Walsh, who sought to make the voters think that Mr. Butler and the Republican tariff legislation were responsible in New Bedford for the city's plight.

Walsh led him by over 700 votes. The same campaign had its effect in Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester and other large industrial mill centers.

Mr. Butler, in his contest for Mr. Lodge's seat in the Senate, to which Governor Cook had appointed him in 1924, championed the protective tariff, and when President Coolidge endorsed him and promised to come home to vote, the Senator went farther and asked the people to vote for him as an endorsement of the President.

Governor Fuller accepted Mr. Gaston's wet challenge; and said that he was, and always had been, dry, but that such an issue had no place in the gubernatorial campaign, as wet and dry legislation lies with the Congress alone.

While Colonel Gaston took for his main campaign issue the wet plank in the Democratic platform and a wet bill which had been prepared for him for presentation to the Congress for consideration, Mr. Fuller reviewed the economic success of his administration, asserting that of all the states, taxes in Massachusetts alone had not advanced in the last two years.

For many days Mr. Fuller continued to review his labors as Governor, while Colonel Gaston talked the wet cause, Mr. Butler the tariff and the necessity of supporting the President in Congress, and Mr. Walsh the textile situation and his opponent's record as Senator and national committeeman. Then Mr. Fuller, about one week ago, took the offensive and told the people that Colonel Gaston was a director of the Boston Elevated, one of its legal counsel for years with large fees, and that he is a director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. He sought to prove that Colonel Gaston was not friendly to organized labor.

Mr. Fuller's vigorous campaign, his record as Governor, his business affiliations, his outspoken affirmation of his unchangeable dryness, all told in the result. In Mr. Fuller's campaign, and that headed by Frank G. Allen, Republican Lieutenant Governor, as well as the other candidates for state offices, the fact that Massachusetts is a normally Republican State told, and told heavily.

The fact that the Governor led the State ticket by but 3,373 while he had 13,500 more votes than Mr. Butler is considered significant of the close campaign which started to finish characterized this campaign.

After the result of the senatorial contest was ascertained, friends of Mr. Butler announced that he will probably resign as chairman of the Republican National Committee possibly before next Monday. In view of the friendship existing between him and the President, Mr. Butler will probably continue as National Committeeman from Massachusetts.

It is added that he left Boston this morning, going to Martha's Vineyard, where he will remain for several days.

In Suffolk County, aside from the interest taken in the senatorial and gubernatorial contests, the campaign of the three candidates for district attorney was an outstanding feature.

William J. Foley, Democrat, was elected by a plurality of nearly 45,000 over Thomas C. O'Brien, Republican, who was also a candidate for the nomination, but he made this contest on "stickers" because he had failed to file proper nomination papers which would have placed his name on the Republican primary ballot.

After the primaries both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Keene demanded a recount and the Board of Election Commissioners returned Mr. Keene a winner on "stickers." Mr. O'Brien appealed to the Supreme Court and after an auditor had reversed the Election Board's finding, the case was heard before a single justice of the court and then the full bench, at each of which occasions Mr. O'Brien was declared the Republican nominee. Then Mr. Keene ran as Independent Citizen candidate.

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## STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR

ALVAN T. FULLER OF MAIDEN (R.)

LEUTENANT GOVERNOR

FRANK G. ALLEN OF NORWOOD (R.)

SECRETARY

FREDERIC W. COOK OF SOMERVILLE (R.)

TREASURER

WILLIAM S. YOUNGMAN OF BROOKLINE (R.)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

ARTHUR K. READING OF CAMBRIDGE (R.)

U. S. SENATOR

DAVID L. WALSH OF MITCHELL (D.)

CONGRESSMEN

First District

Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge (R.)

Second District

Henry L. Bowles of Springfield (R.)

Third District

Frank H. Fox of Fitchburg (R.)

Fourth District

George R. Sibbs of Worcester (R.)

Fifth District

Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell (R.)

Sixth District

A. Platt Andrews of Gloucester (R.)

Seventh District

William P. Connerly Jr. of Lynn (D.)

Eighth District

Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge (R.)

Ninth District

John J. Douglas of Boston (D.)

Tenth District

George Holden Tinkham of Boston (R.)

Eleventh District

James A. Gulliver of Boston (D.)

Twelfth District

Robert Luce of Waltham (R.)

Thirteenth District

Louis A. Frothingham of Easton (R.)

Fourteenth District

Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro (R.)

Fifteenth District

Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable (R.)

Sixteenth District

GOVERNOR COUNCIL

1—Mark M. Duff of New Bedford (R.)

2—Chester I. Campbell of Quincy (R.)

3—Charles E. Allen of Norwood (R.)

4—James F. Powers of Boston (R.)

5—Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn (R.)

6—Harvey L. Boutwell of Malden (R.)

7—Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester (R.)

8—Francis W. Aldrich of Springfield (R.)

BERKSHIRE

Harvey A. Gallup of North Adams (R.)

BERKSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE AND HAMPSHIRE

Frederick E. Judd of Southampton (R.)

1—James G. Moran of Mansfield (R.)

2—Walter E. McLean of Fall River (R.)

3—Alfred M. Besette of New Bedford (R.)

CAPE AND PLYMOUTH

Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham (R.)

ESSEX

1—Charles H. Anole of Lynn (R.)

2—George B. Farrington of Salem (R.)

3—Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley (R.)

4—Charles E. Hilditch of Lynn (R.)

5—Hugh A. Cress, Methuen (R.)

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE

George K. Pond of Greenfield (R.)

HAMPDEN

1—George D. Chamberlain of Springfield (R.)

2—Daniel A. Martin of Northampton (R.)

MIDDLESEX

1—Edward T. Simonsen of Marlboro (R.)

2—Warren C. Duggan of Cambridge (R.)

3—Alvin E. Bliss of Malden (R.)

4—Charles C. Warren of Arlington (R.)

5—Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington (R.)

6—Walter F. Perkins of Hingham (R.)

7—Ernest F. Fish of Brookline (R.)

8—Henry L. Kincaid of Quincy (R.)

9—George M. Webb of Cambridge (R.)

10—Edward J. O'Brien of Boston (R.)

11—William J. Foley of Boston (R.)

12—Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston (R.)

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## ZONING DECREE AFFECTS STORE IN WATERTOWN

State Supreme Court Rules Law Does Not Apply to Permits Already Issued

A decision of importance to those interested in the working out of the zoning laws has been handed down by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which rules against William H. Wilson, inspector of buildings for Watertown, in his suit against Arthur T. Nelson of Brookline, who seeks to erect some stores on Mt. Auburn Street. Mr. Wilson sought to prevent the erection of the stores on the ground that they would be in violation of the zoning act adopted by Watertown in December, 1924. The Supreme Court's decision follows, in part:

"It appears from the bill that the town adopted a zoning by-law which became effective Feb. 5, 1925; that the defendant is the owner of a lot of land in a district designated by the by-law for residential purposes, and that stores are not permitted in such district. Article IV, Section 2, paragraph 3, of this by-law provides: 'Nothing herein shall require any change in the plans, construction or intended use of a building for which unexpired approval has heretofore been issued, and the construction of which shall be completed according to such approval within one year from the date when this by-law goes into effect.'

"Before the adoption of this by-law, the defendant received from the plaintiff a permit to erect a block of five stores upon the land above mentioned, in accordance with the terms of an application, which stated, among other things, the kind of materials of which the building was to be constructed, its site, the shape of the roof, as well as the intended use of the building. There was no time limit in the permit, and the only provision for revocation was in case there should be a violation of its terms. A plan was filed with the application.

**Suspension of Work Advised**  
"In December, 1925, before any work was done on the building, the plaintiff, on advice of the town counsel, wrote the defendant that work on the stores should be suspended until further notice, as the suit was in a proposed residential district under a by-law adopted by the town, and that if by the law should be approved by the Attorney-General the permit would become invalid, and added, 'I am writing you as a precaution, so that you may not be put to needless expense.' In July, 1926, the respondent received notice that in the opinion of the town counsel the permit for the erection of stores was valid.

"Nothing was done on the premises under this permit before Sept. 1, 1926, but after that date the defendant moved back a dwelling house on the lot and completed a part of the excavation of the cellar of the proposed building, and work in connection with its foundation was in progress on Oct. 1, 1926, when the plaintiff made oath to the truth of the facts stated in the bill. On Sept. 20, 1926, the plaintiff notified the defendant that the erection of said stores being a violation of the zoning by-law of the town of Watertown the permit was revoked.

"The questions to be decided are, whether the adoption of the zoning by-law revoked the permit granted to the defendant, and, if not, whether upon the allegations in the bill the permit must be held to have been legally revoked by the plaintiff.

"The first of these questions depends upon the construction of the quoted paragraph of the zoning by-law. It is the contention of the plaintiff that the words used should be construed to apply to existing buildings only, and the defendant contends that they include all unexpired approvals.

**Town's Intention**  
"If the town had intended to make a distinction between permits relating to an existing building and permits relating to new buildings, it could easily have made that distinction clear. . . . It was the apparent purpose and our opinion the bill the meaning of Article IV, Section 2, paragraph 3 of the zoning by-law to give all parties who at the time of its adoption had the unexpired approval therein referred to, the right to construct and use a building in accordance with that approval, even though the building was not in existence and its construction had not begun when the by-law went into effect, subject of course to the condition that its construction must be completed within the time specified in the by-law.

"Upon the allegations of the bill there has been no valid revocation of the defendant's permit. He has an unexpired approval of the plan, construction and intended use of the building to be erected on his land, within the meaning of the by-law, and may proceed with the construction of the building in accordance with the terms of the permit."

SEVEN-COURSE CHICKEN DINNER, \$1.00  
Also a la Carte  
**SAN GEORGE RESTAURANT**  
88 W. 30th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Aves.), New York City  
CLOSED SUNDAYS

**DOBBES CAPS**  
Men's Shop With Tailored Things for Women  
**DOBBES & CO.**  
40 and 42 Fifth Avenue  
NEW YORK CITY

## DRY PROTEST MADE ON HOTEL'S CHARTER

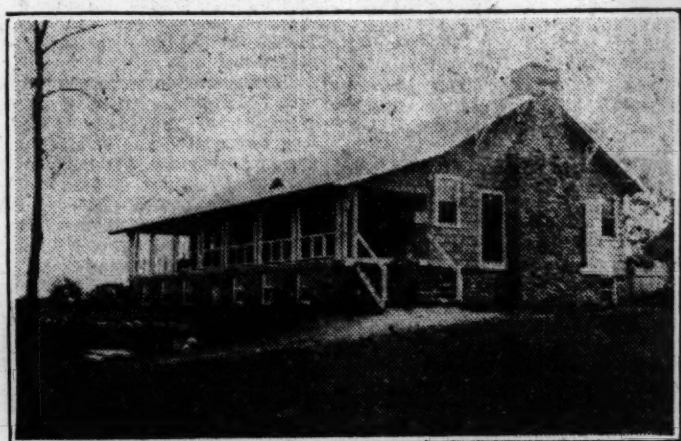
Incorporation Denied Concern to Deal in Wines

Holding that it would be illegal to charter a company in Massachusetts to sell wines and liquors even outside of the State or of the United States, Frederic W. Cook has refused to issue a charter of incorporation to the Palais Royal Hotel Company, which sought to do business at 442 Washington Street, Boston. Mr. Cook acted under advice of the Attorney-General's department, he said.

Papers of incorporation for the proposed firm were approved last week by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, on the theory that "mere declaration of a purpose in a charter clause does not grant such a power if it is against public policy or contrary to law."

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, asked Mr. Long, attorney, under what provision of the

## Erected Without Any Labor Cost



Community Clubhouse at Frenchtown, R. I.

general laws a charter could be granted for the purpose of "carrying on the business of wine and liquor dealers."

In addition to its expressed purpose of dealing in liquors outside the boundaries of the United States, the Palais Royal Hotel Company was organized to carry on the business of hotel managers, newsdealers, garage keepers, theater managers and operators of other public amusements. The officers were to be Herman Klarish of Boston, president; Louis Ziman, 4 Dwight Street, Brookline, treasurer; and Henry Fern, 25 Essex Street, clerk.

## YOSEMITE MUSEUM GETS OLD PICTURES

Gift Includes Drawings of Park Area in 1855

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A set of 30-year-old drawings of Yosemite scenes is the outstanding feature in the historical exhibit of the new museum in Yosemite National Park. The drawings, 10 in number, were made in 1855 and 1856 by Thomas Ayres, who accompanied the first party of sightseers into Yosemite Valley. They are the first pictures ever made of the valley, and would command a high price today if collectors in California were given an opportunity to bid on them, says the National Park Service, Department of Interior.

It was generally supposed that these originals had been lost to the world until Mrs. Ernest W. Bowditch of Milton, Mass., after a visit to Yosemite National Park, offered on behalf of herself, her sister Mrs. Charles Wells Hubbard, and her daughter Mrs. Augustus Hemenway Eustis, to donate them to the park museum.

In a letter to the service regarding this generous gift, Mrs. Bowditch stated: "It is a great satisfaction to us that the drawings have found a resting place where they are of real value. We enjoyed and found them interesting as a part of our family history, but I felt, after seeing the museum at Yosemite, that their place was there."

**TO TALK ON ADVERTISING**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—C. H. Handerson, president of the Financial Advertisers' Association, will be the guest of honor and speaker at a luncheon of the Chicago members of the association at the Sherman Hotel, Nov. 16. Mr. Handerson will speak on the subject of buying and selling in advertising.

## FRANK BROTHERS

Fifth Avenue Boot Shop  
Between 47th and 48th Street



A new fall oxford of tan Viking calf that pleases a man's taste as well as his sense of comfort and value. \$16.50

**WASHINGTON**  
Woodward Bldg., opp. Shoreham Hotel  
**NEW HAVEN**  
Hotel Taft  
**ST. LOUIS**  
Arcade Building  
**PITTSBURGH**  
Jenkins Arcade  
We have no agencies—Our Shoes are sold in our own Shop; only

Also frequent exhibits in all the larger cities, formal notice of which will be sent regularly to anyone forwarding name and address.

## Little Rhode Island Community 'Turns to' and Builds Clubhouse

Not a Dollar Spent for Labor in Neat Little Structure Which Frenchtown Has Completed After Four Years of Preparation

DAVISVILLE, R. I., Nov. 3 (Special).—Frenchtown, a little rural community of 200 population, has completed evidence of a substantial nature of the longest step forward toward community achievement of any of the small Rhode Island communities. It has a community clubhouse, erected without the expenditure of a single dollar for labor. Not only does the building indicate a crystallization of the community spirit but it symbolizes the extent to which it may be applied to farm life in gaining efficiency.

The clubhouse, while awaiting only the installation of a heating plant to make it complete, has had its official opening. Save for the lumber this bandry lines. The very fact that Mrs. Lewis was so confident of the success of her husband's enterprise as to want to "come back to the country" was startling.

**Best Corner Selected**

The best corner lot on the Lewis farm was selected for the community house. Work preparatory to building has been going on for four years. This consisted of lectures and entertainments. While funds were being raised, the community spirit was being nurtured. Farms which had been looking neglected began to spruce up. Skeptical farmers admitted the worth of fruit-free spraying. They found new ways to market, as, for instance, the advantage offered in the baby chick industry.

Practically speaking, out of this single little community came the big idea, the state Agricultural Conference first headed by Professor Lewis. This amalgamated the Chamber of Commerce interest with the interests of the various lines of agricultural endeavor. Just a few days ago the Frenchtown Community Club took hold of the National Apple Week movement and saved it from being entirely overlooked in a State where orchardizing has been revived since the day that it held the lead and produced the famed Rhode Island Greening.

So thoroughly did Frenchtown get the community spirit, however, that not a boy or a girl in the place may be denied the saying, in passing the little shingled clubhouse, "I helped to build it."

**EXPORT OF CANADIAN RAW LOGS OPPOSED**

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—A new agitation against the export of raw logs from British Columbia to the United States for manufacture into lumber there appears to be getting under way here now. It is expected the matter will be discussed at the next session of the provincial Legislature, which has debated the Government's log export policy many times before. The Conservative Party, now in opposition, stands for drastic measures to curb log exports, and is agitating for action along these lines.

Recent speeches by Conservative leaders and resolutions of Conservative associations are taken as indicating that the party's demands will be relieved with vigor when the Assembly meets. At present Washington State derives a considerable volume of raw timber from British Columbia. The Government allows this movement under special permit; in individual cases, on the ground that the logs exported would be wasted if they were kept in Canada.



PROF. HARRY R. LEWIS

not in any instance, did a donor of hold some charge for haulage. The building was framed largely of native timber.

The land and a large part of the inspiration for the community clubhouse was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Lewis. Mr. Lewis, in 1921, left a professorship at Rutgers, New Jersey State College, to "go chicken farming" within sight of his boyhood home and with all the shortcomings and handicaps of Rhode Island farming in mind.

He told the neighbors that soil and topography were ideal for chicken-raising, and there was no reason for the State not regaining a place in the sun on poultry hus-

ing the glow and fire which alone could have lightened the music of his choosing. To cap it all, he clung to a slow-paced tempo through the larger portion of his playing. But he never neglected the rhythmic aspects of the music. Each measure throbbled with a natural pulse, unforced and unassumed. Continuity was maintained, moods established. One only wished that this rhythmic vigor might have coursed through a music played at accustomed speed.

So extended are the bounds of the "Kreutzer" Sonata and of the Bruch Concerto that slack speed almost always carries in its course slackness of attention. No matter how keen and sensitive a player may be, the listener's attention still flags. Mr. Sopkin, for example, possesses many an attribute which should have held the interest of the audience. He plays with a sharply decisive tone. His attack is vigorous and clear. Brightness and a modicum of nuance flow through his playing. Whatever his tone may lack in color, it possesses in brilliance. But the polish of the whole was dimmed by the slowness of pace Mr. Sopkin pursued through music which should have flown by, but which, instead, lagged.

Bloch's Suite, swathed with interest, proved a straightforward and setting of some traditional Hebrew melodies, not so unusual nor so individual as one had anticipated.

C. S. S.

## EQUALITY IN TAX ASSESSING URGED

Governor Brewster Speaks at Assessors' Convention

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 3 (Special).—Equitable distribution of the tax burden among residents and non-residents of the State was advocated by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in his address at the opening of the tenth annual meeting of the Maine Assessors' Association.

"As Maine makes its debut in the case of the country and in increasing measure attracts healthy investments to our State," said the Governor, "the assessors in the various communities are almost the first official points of contact in demonstrating the sincerity and the cordiality of the hospitality that we extend."

"Each individual board of assessors can render a tremendous service to the State by showing the maximum of courtesy and consideration particularly to the strangers within our midst. They ask for no special concession but simply the same equality of treatment that every citizen of America is entitled to expect."

"The annual gatherings of your association are an opportunity for reeducation of yourselves to this great trust and offer further opportunity not only for helpful interchange of information but also for awakening the State to the importance of the work that you are carrying on."

**MUSIC**  
**Stefan Sopkin**  
Stefan Sopkin, violinist, gave a concert at Jordan Hall last evening, at which Harry Kaufman served as accompanist. The program was weighty and serious. It began with Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata. It continued with Bruch's G minor Concerto. A third choice was Ernest Bloch's solemn suite, "Baal Shem." Only the final group arrived lighter material: Saint-Saëns' "Havanaise," a Swiss lullaby arranged by Mr. Sopkin, and a Caprice of Paganini's, also in a version by the performer.

To make such heavy fare attractive would necessitate a masterful player. Although his work is in many respects altogether praiseworthy, Mr. Sopkin does not possess

**CHOICE, No Two-Alike ORIGINAL MODELS HALF-PRICED!**  
Maxon is a Clearing House for the Original Model Frocks, Gowns, Suits, Coats, and Costumes of the famous models. Because they are Samples, we get them for much less, and sell them in the same way at about half the usual cost.

**THE FROCKS: HALF-PRICED \$24 to \$189**  
**THE COATS: HALF-PRICED \$59 to \$249**  
Order Now in Satisfaction on request

**MAXON MODEL GOWNS**  
11 East 4th St., New York City

## BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations  
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET, NEW YORK

**MISSES' WOOL CREPE FROCKS**

Smart, Tailored—a Fabric Sponsored by Every Paris Maker!

Three Models, 55.00

—One-piece model with diagonal tucks. Reproduced from Molyneux.

—Two-piece with stitched band treatment on the jumper.

—One-piece with flare tiered skirt. Reproduced from Goupy.

Other tailored frocks in wool crepe, mirroleen, or rep, 29.00 to 110.00

MISSES' FROCKS—Sizes 14 to 18—Third Floor

**WASHINGTON**  
Woodward Bldg., opp. Shoreham Hotel  
**NEW HAVEN**  
Hotel Taft  
**ST. LOUIS**  
Arcade Building  
**PITTSBURGH**  
Jenkins Arcade  
We have no agencies—Our Shoes are sold in our own Shop; only

Also frequent exhibits in all the larger cities, formal notice of which will be sent regularly to anyone forwarding name and address.

**WASHINGTON**  
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## FUNDS PLEDGED TO HOLD COTTON

Southern States Arranging Credit to Keep 1,000,000 Bales Out of Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—In the effort to relieve conditions caused by the heavy cotton crop with resulting low prices, arrangements have been made for financing the storage of the entire cotton surplus, amounting to 4,000,000 bales through the organization of cotton finance corporations in the South. Eugene Meyer Jr., chairman of the President's cotton committee, announced after his return from a tour of investigation through the cotton states.

In all of these states, said Mr. Meyer, the finance corporation plan of relieving the cotton situation was enthusiastically received and each state gave a pledge for the raising of funds for the establishment of such a corporation.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and southern Mississippi each pledged \$1,000,000 for the purpose; Texas, \$5,000,000; Memphis corporation for northern Mississippi, \$2,750,000; eastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, Kentucky and Oklahoma, \$2,500,000; and western Arkansas, \$1,250,000.

It was stated by Mr. Meyer that the North Carolina Finance Corporation has already been largely over-subscribed, and the Governor has notified him that if necessary more money could be obtained. Other states report progress in raising the respective amounts pledged.

There is plenty of money in the South, Mr. Meyer said, and it is the part of the Government to point out ways in which advantage may be taken of the large resources of the federal intermediate credit banks which are intended to meet just such emergencies as this. Each of these banks, he said, could lend \$10 for every \$1 of capital of the cotton grower up to the maximum of \$100,000,000 for \$15,000,000 put up.

The steps taken in the southern states to organize finance corporations constitute a group of nine companies with an aggregate capital of \$18,000,000, enabling them to borrow from the intermediate credit banks \$180,000,000, if necessary, for financing the storing of approx-

imately 4,000,000 bales of the 1926 crop, to be marketed not earlier than 18 months from now unless developments make it advisable.

Money and machinery are being provided to meet the present situation, Mr. Meyer said. Success depends upon the energy and ability with which the situation is managed in each state and upon harmony of action in all the states.

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN PLAN CLUBHOUSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Woman's University Club of Chicago has been incorporated. It is proposed to finance a building within a year in the down-town business area of this city, according to the announcement.

There will be private meeting rooms for committees, society gatherings, and other meetings, and public rooms for lectures, concerts and dramatic club performances, it is said.

**FREEPORT TEXAS COMPANY**  
Gas for fuel has been turned on at the Bryant mound of Freeport Texas Company. The Hoskins mound has been using gas to heat water to extract sulphur for about a month. Change to gas from oil fuel was arranged recently in order to take advantage of the considerable saving in cost.

**CHESEAPEAKE & OHIO RAIL ORDER**  
The Chesapeake & Ohio has placed orders for 45,000 tons of steel rails to cover estimated requirements for 1927. Tonnage was apportioned: 14,000 tons to Illinois Steel Company, 16,000 to Inland Steel Company, and 15,000 to Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Deliveries call for one-half to be made in December, 1926, and one-half in January, 1927.



MISS ANNE PARKER

South Hadley, Mass., Nov. 3 (Special).—The student body at Mount Holyoke College will be represented at the conference of the National Federation of Colleges which meets at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 6, by Anne Parker '27, of Washington, D. C.

The National Federation, which was started last year at Princeton, is of special interest to the students at Mount Holyoke who went abroad last summer as guests of the European student's unions, under the auspices of the Open Road, Inc., because it is the only American organization which corresponds to the national unions of European students whose organization and achievements their American guests came to admire.

The National Federation has made a co-operative agreement with the Confederation Internationale des Etudiants for the exchange of hospitality and information between American and foreign students. Last summer the American guests of the European students were provided with cards of identification by the National Federation stating that wherever the American student might be in Europe, he would be given all privileges accorded to European students, and might claim the help and hospitality of European students if necessary.

After a summer spent in observing the working of similar national organizations in Europe, and after the reports which have been made to the Mount Holyoke Community by the returned travelers, the Mount Holyoke student body looks forward with special interest and increased faith to the adoption at Ann Arbor of a permanent organization able to carry out a really comprehensive plan of action such as has been undertaken by European student unions.

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**Frederick Loeser & Co.**  
FULTON STREET BOND STREET BROOKLYN LIVINGSTON ST. ELM PLACE

These Smart Wool Coat Fabrics

\$2.95 to \$11.85

Tukana  
Duvel de Laine  
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Kornella  
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Chinchilla  
Camel's Hair  
Broadcloth

Velours de laine  
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Tweed  
Plaids

What more could one desire in selecting a fabric for a sport or dress coat? Here is every appropriate woolen material which has any fashion-standing. There are the pile fabrics, soft and velvety; the suede-like materials, including broadcloth, newly smart this season. And for sports and general use the Tweeds and Plaids, gorgeously colored, vivid, youthful. In every favored color of the season, including black.

Handsome Wool Dress Plaids at \$4.50

Plaids in combination with a plain color make some of the smartest sports and daytime dresses of the season, not only for small girls, but for their grown-up sisters as well. We are showing a brilliant assortment of soft, all-wool cashmere Plaids, some in two-tone effects, some shaded, some in combinations of several colors. 54 inches wide.

"The Embassy of Paris Fashions"

**OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.**

NEW YORK BROOKLYN NEWARK PHILADELPHIA  
PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND BUFFALO

A Rare Fashion and Value Event  
For Women and Misses

FUR TRIMMED COATS

125.00

The Lowest Price This Season  
For Coats of This Supreme High Quality

THE finest fabrics—the richest furs and the most superb tailoring set these coats in a class by themselves. Supple broadcloth, suitana, kashmerella and other new cloths in black or colors—Smartly trimmed with

KIT FOX · WOLF · SQUIRREL  
BLACK FOX · BEAVER  
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM

Every Coat made to our special order—warmly interlined and beautifully silk lined





RAILROAD AIDS  
FRENCH CHILDEmployees' Families Enjoy  
Season of Country and  
Seaside Life

DUNKIRK, France (Special Correspondence)—This summer the Dunkirk children of employees of the Northern Railway of France have been enjoying seaside holidays at the rate of 350 francs a day. This is an interesting experiment on the part of a railway company to help the men and their families. It is also an effort to improve the well-being of a number of children taken from the congested districts of certain industrial towns in the north of France, and for that reason has attracted so much public interest that Marshal Foch and Marshal Petain have both paid special visits to see the work.

The holiday home is situated in a large building, formerly used as a sheep farm at St. Pol-sur-Mer, about three miles outside Dunkirk. It is in the center of the Cité Jardin. It has been built in that locality for the accommodation of railway employees. Mlle. Marguerite Grange, a lady well-known in France for her social activities, is in charge of this colony, which is carried on under the auspices of the railway company, and owes much to the inspiration of M. Dautry, the chief engineer of the Northern Railway.

Two Installments of Children  
The children from 5 to 7 years old stay from June 1 to July 15, and schoolboys and schoolgirls of from 8 to 12 years of age, come from July 20 to Sept. 15. Many of the children that I saw there during a recent visit remain for the whole of this time, and look as brown as berries.

The children of railway servants, not only from the Nord, but also from the Chemin de Fer de l'Est, are received on the written application of the parents under certain conditions. The cost of board and lodging varies according to the total number of the children in a family. For an only son or daughter the cost is 650 francs a day, but for a family with five children or more, the charge made for each child in the holiday home is only 250 francs. The railway company have provided the buildings and equipment, but the home is now so run that it need not be subsidized, as the daily charges cover expenses.

The children rise at 7:30, and have to wash, and make their own beds. At 8:30 a. m. petit déjeuner is served. During the morning there are games and physical training carried out under the direction of experienced gymnastic instructors. From 11 till 11:30 all children have to rest. There is a free time until lunch at midday.

Good Bathing  
At 2:30 if the weather is good, all the children march down to the sea-shore singing songs. They bathe and play games and remain on the sands until 6 o'clock. Supper is at 6:30, bed time at 8, and all lights have to be out by 8:30.

On Sundays the children get up at 8. There is a religious service in the morning that is voluntary according to the wishes of the parents, and the children have a walk in the afternoon instead of going on the sands.

In the dormitories, which contain 50 or 60 beds and a separate cubicle for a supervisor in each, the walls are decorated with railway posters. Thanks to the generosity of the London & Northeastern Railway, many of these posters are of English towns. I found that the children greatly admired York Minster, and

others took an interest in the brown roofs of fishermen's cottages in a picture of Whitby, thus learning something of the neighboring country, Great Britain.

On the day of my visit there were 330 children altogether in the colony. The total staff was composed of Mlle. Grange, five women and two men, the one for gymnastics and the other for swimming. The officials of the committee, including M. Dautry, the chief engineer, M. Dassecourt and M. Schuller, are well satisfied at the beneficial results of this holiday home.

FEDERAL PROMOTION  
OF TRAVEL SOUGHT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3 (Special)—Advertising of America's attractions by the Federal Government, to encourage travel in the United States, was proposed by the American Travel Development Association's executive committee, in session here. It was estimated that \$1,000,000,000 is spent every year by Americans traveling abroad.

The committee also advocated that the Interstate Commerce Commission ask Congress for legislation to give the commission control of interstate motorbus traffic. Charles F. Hatfield, secretary of the association, stated that while many bus lines are well equipped to give the service advertised, other lines justified such legislation.

Harry N. Burhans, secretary of the tourist bureau of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, was re-elected president of the association. Mr. Hatfield, one of the founders of the organization, when it was formed five years ago, was made general secretary. Lee Barrett of the Detroit tourist and convention bureau, was named vice-president.

COST OF BOOTLEGGING  
EXPECTED TO END IT

NEW ORLEANS (Special Correspondence)—"The bootlegger's overhead will eventually put him out of business," according to O. D. Jackson, prohibition administrator, who in addition to serving as the dry chief of the tenth prohibition district has been made enforcement officer of the Mississippi Valley under designation from Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as co-ordinating official for enforcement agencies in the valley states from Iowa to the Gulf and from El Paso to Georgia.

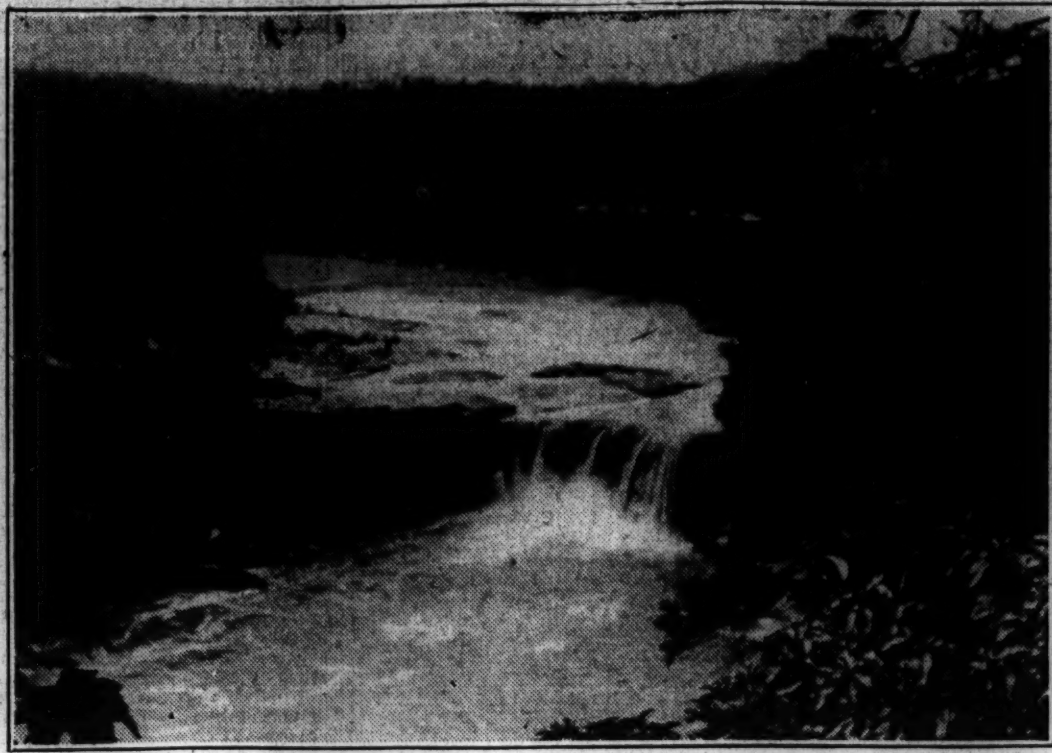
Enforcement agencies under Mr. Jackson's immediate direction in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, have been taking a toll of \$1,000,000 a year from the bootleg industry for the last four years.

ONTARIO IS PROMISED  
HIGHWAY EXTENSION

STRATHROY, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Ontario is to assume construction of 500 miles of new paving. If the government of G. H. Ferguson is returned to office in the forthcoming election, the highway program will be carried out according to details announced here by G. S. Henry, Minister of Highways.

"With the increased traffic that we have to deal with in this Province from year to year," said Mr. Henry, "it is now deemed advisable to add to the present system of 1870 miles about 500 miles of new provincial highway." Among the important links to be paved in the new program are many that will add to the attractiveness of tourist routes, including roads that lead from the border to London and other inland cities.

## Kentuckians Would Preserve These Falls



Cumberland Falls, Which Conservationists Would Defend Against Commercial Exploitation, Are 125 Feet in Width and Vary in Height From 55 to 85 Feet.

Cumberland Falls Defenders  
Awaiting Federal Decision

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—Kentucky is waiting hopefully for a decision from the Federal Power Commission as to the fate of Cumberland Falls, one of the unspoiled beauty spots in the Cumberland Mountains.

The small hydroelectric interests, which two years ago constructed the largest rock-filled power dam in the world on the Dix River in Kentucky, seek to divert the waters of the Cumberland River, which now dash over the 75-foot waterfall into a whirling pool below, into a flume tunneled through a mountain, to operate a power plant nearly a mile below the site of the falls.

William J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky, the State Park Commission, the National Conference on State Parks, and the Ohio Valley Regional Conference on State Parks, together with a number of automobile clubs, women's organizations, sportsmen's societies and conservationists have gone on record against what they term the destruction of the falls for commercial purposes.

Recent proposals, it is understood, have been made whereby the hydroelectric interests, in case the permit is granted, would guarantee that a minimum flow of water would at all times run over the falls. This proposal is opposed by those who favor retaining the falls and territory surrounding it for a state park and recreational center. It has been a summer resort for 75 years, but is not as widely patronized as some of the better-known natural wonders, because difficult of access.

The conservationists contend that the dams and power plant would convert the natural scenery into a

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badly scarred territory, and point to the vicinity of other dams of the kind. Vance Prather, secretary of the State Park Commission, says that there would be no way of guaranteeing a "minimum flow" if the dam were built.

TEMPERANCE HELPS  
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Speaking on the subject of H. G. Ferguson's proposed liquor policy, the Rev. Ben Spence stated, "Mr. Ferguson is a minister of education. He says he is primarily concerned with the education of young people. In 1914 under the license system the average attendance per 1000 of the population in the city schools was 114. In 1923 under the Ontario Temperance Act the at-

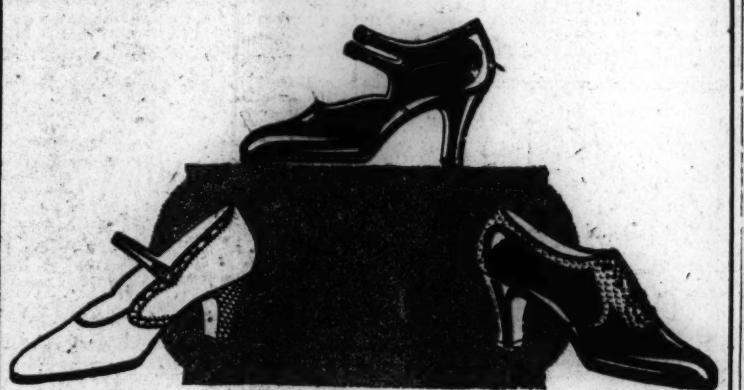
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drinking places will not brighten  
one child's life, but so far as they  
are patronized will blight the lives  
of the coming generation."

CRIME PUBLICITY  
CALLED PRODUCER  
OF PUBLIC APATHY

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—The Cardinal News, student publication at the University of Louisville, decries the prevalence of news of crime and violence in American daily newspapers, in an editorial.

"Men who are supposed to know," says the News, "say that the newspapers are giving the American public just what they want. How do they know? Have they ever tried to give the public anything else?"

"It has been claimed that scare-line publicity tends to reduce crime to a minimum by arousing a healthy public sentiment against the wrongdoer. So called, however, has the public become to crime, because of the persistent prominence given to crime news, that it would be nearer the mark to say that screaming headlines have had the effect of rendering anti-crime sentiment apathetic and ineffectual."

The editorial suggests putting accounts of crime and scandals, if these must be printed, on a page together and in the "want-ad" style, so that it would "give the poor fellow who abhors such things a chance to turn the page without reading them."

China Keeps Up Foreign Trade  
Despite Its Political Strife

Merchants Are Close Buyers and Needs Are Filled  
in Least Expensive Channels—Automobiles Are  
Bought Freely Where Roads Are Good

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON—China seems to be able to do business under all conditions. Osborn Watson, Department of Commerce trade commissioner, who recently arrived in the United States from his post in China, finds.

Mr. Watson states that the foreign trade of China has not been, in total volume, impaired to any appreciable extent during the last two years of political upheaval and strife.

"Through the introduction of foreign manufactured goods and through touch with the western world, China has developed into a steady market for many varieties of American manufactures," he pointed out. "Chinese buyers are good traders and there is a growing tendency among them, as their knowledge of foreign trade increases, to secure their needs through the least expensive channels. China is perhaps one of the most competitive markets in the world and the present unsettled conditions have tended to alter somewhat the distribution of exports and imports."

"Most cities in China are quite accustomed to electric lights, and other electric devices are finding a growing market all the while," says Mr. Watson. "Automobiles are common in the larger coast cities. The use of automobiles generally is curtailed

by the lack of roads, but employment of motor transportation in later years by various military factions has served to build up a fair mileage of passable roadways in certain sections of the country.

"Chinese have been traders for many centuries, and as trade with foreign lands has increased and become more familiar to them, there is a growing tendency for Chinese firms to handle the business direct, and Chinese import and export firms are increasing in number in ports like Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin. Some of these concerns are now quite well established and in some cases with foreign trained Chinese engineers, even technical lines of imports are handled satisfactorily. The bulk of import business handled by purely Chinese houses, however, consists of lines that one might say can be sold over the counter. Chinese foreign-exchange banks have grown up, keeping pace to facilitate the movement."

"American and European manufacturers reach the Chinese market with approximately the same freight haul, and competition is sharp; Japanese products similar to European and American articles have the advantage, of course, of being manufactured close at hand, and in quick availability. In China well established brands have a considerable advantage."

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## Book Printing and Illustration an Art With French Publishers

Characteristic Work of Contemporary Artists of First Rank in Paris Appears in the New Editions

TO MAKE a book was once, in the history of printing, to make a beautiful book. That happy era may have vanished, but the art and science of printing occupies a place of high honor in France today as always. Was it not a French king, indeed, Louis XII, who in 1513 spoke of the invention of printing as something more divine than human? It is the sensitivity of the French graphic sense which has stimulated, even more than the patronage of kings, the production of finely printed, beautifully illustrated books. French printing knew a period of extreme dullness in the nineteenth century; man had not yet mastered his printing machines and the old hand skill had been lost. With the beginning of the twentieth century printing began to enjoy a remarkable renaissance in France. The war delayed for half a dozen years the growth of this movement, but since 1920 it has flowered in the most interesting manner. Even though the actual output of books may be smaller than in some neighboring countries, the number of publishing houses seems to increase daily.

The term publishing house sounds a little too pretentious to describe the small French editor, who more likely than not is also a bookseller or a printer. Or the publisher may be a writer who, even with the example of Balzac's disastrous printing ventures in the rue Visconti be-

different genre is Lallat's "Le Rythme de l'Architecture," with drawings by the famous French architect, Louis Sile.

Bernouard was one of the first French publishers to revive the art of printing from wood blocks. The woodcuts of Charles de Pontenay, the young French artist lost in the great war, which appear in several early Bernouard items, have found ready imitators. In recent years, however, this publisher has concentrated on type and paper, and most of his better known issues are without illustrations, save for a few portraits, as, for example, his "Journal inédit de Jules Renard" and "Œuvres complètes de Georges Courteline," in which the simplicity and severity of his taste are seen to good advantage. In a lengthy poem, "La Rose de François," Jean Cocteau has celebrated the well-known colophon which marks his friend's publications.

Fellel was in the field before Bernouard, opened his shop in 1899 as a publisher of fine editions. Grise, Mornay and Pichon appeared a little later. Emile-Paul, Simon Kra, Ferrou, Sans-Pareil, Helleu et Sergent, Nouvelle Revue Française, Blanchère, Volland, La Connaissance, and hosts of other establishments continue to maintain the tradition of the beau livre français. Cheap and popular series of modern reprints, illustrated copiously with woodcuts, have been successfully inaugurated. The series issued by J. Ferrou, called "Le Livre Moderne Illustré," and sold at three francs the volume, continues to be a notable achievement in printing as well as an economic mystery. There is also the Arthème Fayard series, "Le Livre de Demain," which sells at two francs fifty, in which many contemporary classics have appeared, and in the production of which a number of good woodcut artists have been associated.

Quality of Paper  
"L'Imagerie Populaire" by Pierre Louis Duchartre and René Saulnier shows concretely how the modern woodcut has evolved. This compendious and delightful volume of popular legendry in France from the fifteenth century down to the Second Empire is profusely illustrated with reproductions of the woodcuts, engravings and colored prints of each period and forms, indeed, a history of the art of illustration.

The printer used in the modern French illustrated book (not includ-

Shah's mark (three mountains and a bird) on every page.

The Mornay Edition  
Even a short list of contemporary illustrated books must include the Mornay edition of Anatole France with engravings by Barthélemy. The Calman Lévy edition of "Œuvres complètes" of France is apportioned among a rather long list of artists for illustration, among whom are d'Ély Légrand and Carlele. The charm and sensitivity of the colored engravings of Charles Laborde have given the volumes which he has illustrated a very special vogue. The delicacy and sharp linear effects achieved in the engravings of J. R. Laboureur have given him a following even outside of France. Something of Hermine David's quaint manner is found in the water colors



Wood-Cut by Ch. J. Hallo, Made for "La Femme et La Pantin," by Pierre Louys, in "Livre de Demain," Published by Le Arthème Fayard, Paris.

of Charles Martin, to be seen among other places—in the pages of P. J. Toulet's "Le Mariage de Don Quichotte." Of a quite different temper are Vlamnick's lithographs for Radigue's "Le Diable au Corps" and Mirande's lithographs for Mauriac's "Le Baiser au Lézard."

Some mention, at least, must be made of illustrated travel books, of which such quantities are produced in France. Emile-Paul issues a very beautiful series, "Portrait de la France," containing, for example, "Paray-le-Monial" by Henri de Regnier and "Bordeaux" by Mauriac, with a frontispiece etching by André d'Hote. Many of these have a considerable distinction, but are too numerous and too various to be considered here. There are from time to time in Paris exhibitions of modern books which are interesting to the amateur bibliophile and helpful to the printer and artist. In 1925 there were exhibitions at the Foire St. Germain, at the Musée Galliera, and at the Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs. A permanent exhibition—easier to access than the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale—is, however, needed.



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Colophon Used by François Bernouard.

ing the cheap, popular series) is a good quality of pure rag paper, or composed of oriental fibers imported from China and Japan.

In the matter of type used in contemporary French books, there is little to be said save that it lies flat and black on the page, slightly rough white paper. Complete conservatism, with only an occasional decorated capital at a chapter head by way of variety, is the rule. Virtually all of the books of the type discussed in this article appear in simple stiff paper covers. All their freshness, whimsicality, humor and authentic modernity lie inside.

English and American publishers in Paris have absorbed the French style and tradition rather than added any new element. Ronald Davis, who has performed a notable service to French letters by his early publication of important works by Paul Valéry (his translation of "Le Solitaire M. Teste" is an excellent example of his taste in typography as well as in literature) has also occasionally ventured into the field of illustrated books. Alfred Jarry's translation of "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" with woodcuts by Designer is notable. William Bird, the American publisher, has for the most part confined his activities to the issuance of the work of young American writers in Paris. Perhaps his finest achievement so far is the "Cantos" of Ezra Pound, printed on very fine Italian paper, watermarked with the title of the book, the author's name and the pub-

lisher's name.

Poet and Editor  
In the front rank of the new printing movement in France is François Bernouard, whose establishment in the Rue des Saints Pères is an artist's workshop. A poet himself, Bernouard has been particularly happy in his small editions of modern poets. His Walt Whitman's "The Sleepers," with woodcuts by Marcel Gaillard (there have appeared both English and French editions, the latter translated by Leon Bazalgette), is very beautiful. Bernouard has published several Oriental items of considerable interest, among which is the "Hegada de Pessah" translated from the Hebrew by Edmond Fleg and decorated with the color prints of Janine Aglion. Another of Bernouard's successes in a

## Kuomintang to Clear Itself of Avowed Communist Leaders

Southern Revolutionary Party Issues a Statement of Policy and Purposes—Desires to Conciliate Foreign Interests as Far as Possible

By MARC T. GREENE

SHANGHAI (Special Correspondence)—The Kuomintang, or Southern Revolutionary Party, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, has just issued a long statement of policy and purposes, a statement



Wood-Cut by Ch. J. Hallo, Made for "La Femme et La Pantin," by Pierre Louys, in "Livre de Demain," Published by Le Arthème Fayard, Paris.

which is taken to be the most important pronouncement made by any one of the conflicting Chinese parties since the present embroilment began. Its greatest significance lies in the fact that it is a definite declaration of attitude in respect of Russia and Communism, in which connection it declares the intent of the Kuomintang definitely to "purge" itself of such avowed Communists as are now among the leaders or "advisers" of the party.

There will be, of course, many who will doubt the sincerity of this pronouncement, but the very fact that it is made in this public fashion indicates that the Cantonese Party is by no means as anti-Chinese propagandists are loud in declaring, dominated by Moscow.

Unity Essential

The statement follows: "This party, the Kuomintang, in carrying out the wishes of its President, the late Dr. Sun, is continuing the work of 1912 in removing the obstacles to Republicanism, and in advancing the welfare of all classes of the people, has two urgent demands to make of the Chinese Nation. It demands that the Nation should have a clear comprehension of the party's 'Three Principles of the People.' And it demands that the Nation join the party in its fight for those 'three principles.'"

"But Communists, under the colors of the Kuomintang, have agitated for class struggle and acted contrary to the constructive program of this party, so that men who are beginning to study the principles of the party but who have not thoroughly understood them, begin to experience doubts, while those who understand the principles but who have not yet joined in the work of the party feel considerable difficulties. This is a misfortune and is the reason for the resolutions passed last year at the fourth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee, regarding the removal from party membership of the Communists, and the purging of the party."

Today, Wu Pei-fu, the militarist who has brought so many evils to the country, has been cast out by the people, and this party's Northern Expeditionary Forces have, within the space of one month, entered victoriously into the Wu-Han cities. At the moment when the revolution, and beginning its developments, it is essential that there should be unity

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between the Nation and the army, and, in particular, that the Nation should clearly comprehend that the mission of the Northern Expeditionary Army is to carry out the three principles of the people. If there should exist any doubt on the part of the people as to the aims of the Kuomintang, or of the Northern Expeditionary Forces, not only would the people not join in the common struggle, but they would also lack a clear understanding of the issue.

Conciliation of Assembly  
"Then, although Wu Pei-fu might be removed, militarists who lean on foreign support, might still injure the Kuomintang and create doubts and misgivings among the people. The forces of the revolution would be separated, the path of the expeditionary force would be beset with difficulties, and the future of the Republic would be menaced. When we ponder upon these things, we cannot refrain from reproving those members of the party who have been unable to act according to the above-mentioned resolutions of the party. It is now incumbent upon them to take heed and to adopt remedial measures."

"At an urgent meeting of the Central Executive Committee, it has been resolved that instructions be sent to the various branches of the party to continue to act in accordance with the resolutions in the matter of purging the party, and that the following program for future lines of action shall be submitted to the nation:

"1. Convocation of a National Assembly. Since the fifteen years of the republic the people have been down-trodden under the iron heel of militarism. Unity to the nation and redress their wrongs. In accordance with Dr. Sun's testamentary instructions a preparatory conference of the National Assembly should be convoked at once in order to create a formal National Assembly. Only thus can the interests of the nation as a whole be thoroughly discussed by representatives of all classes and conditions and the future destiny of the State and the people be determined.

Foreign Policy

"2. Reorganization of the National Government. This was first suggested by the president of the party, Dr. Sun, in 1924, in his 'Outlines of National Construction,' in order to represent the interests of the people and uphold the independence of the nation. After Dr. Sun's death the Nationalist Party was established at Canton. But besides being restricted in area it has not been able to carry out the tasks set by him. Moreover, during the short period of its existence many of its policies and actions have not met with the approval of the people. Its headquarters should now be removed to the centrally-located cities of Wu-Han and, in accord with our leader's teachings, it should be carefully reorganized, so that, under the best minds of the nation, it may labor zealously for the welfare of the people.

"3. Foreign Policy. In seeking to establish the freedom and independence of China, this party has con-

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sistently urged the cancellation of unequal treaties. Toward foreigners and foreign governments the party has never entertained feelings of animosity. Where any country seeks to act toward us in a spirit of imperialism, we are bound to combat its policy. Where any country treats China on a footing of equality we must exhibit toward it the most cordial friendship, to the mutual benefit, materially and culturally, of both countries. Hence, among the powers having relations with China, there is no exclusiveness as to which is to be accounted our friend. For the measure of friendship is equality of treatment and the test of that is the confession of one's treaties on a basis of reciprocal respect for each other's sovereignty. We trust that our fellow-citizens will recognize clearly the lines of distinction regarding this important matter and, animated by the true spirit of nationalism, strive to the end.

A Favorable Reaction  
"4. Industrial development. Economic depression and financial chaos in our country have reached an acute stage, so that the development of our resources has become a pressing necessity. This party is determined that the people, although sorely wounded, should not be forever and indefinitely torn by war and strife, and that every effort should be made to put an early end to conflict. The industrial development of China should thus be undertaken in accordance with Dr. Sun's plans, while, obedient to the Kuomintang's principles, the evils of class strife should be averted.

"In furtherance, then, of the above four points, the Kuomintang will devote all its efforts, but it especially hopes that the citizens of the whole country will also work unitedly for their early realization. The future of the Republic is at stake. Signed by the 'Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang,' this statement has been distributed throughout the Republic. A favorable reaction is already apparent. In Shanghai especially it has been received with quiet approval by the members of and sympathizers with the Cantonese party. For obvious reasons that approval is not openly manifested, but sympathy with the southern movement is undoubtedly spreading. The declaration regarding the Communists in the Kuomintang is particularly approved, even though it is to some degree disapproved by many.

Opposition to Bolshevism  
But the main issue here, to those Chinese who are more or less undecided as between Sun Chuan-feng and the Kuomintang, has been that of Soviet control of the latter, an issue continually emphasized by the anti-Chinese interests, especially among the Japanese. If it can be established to the general satisfaction that Canton is not dominated by Moscow—and there is much reason to believe that it is not—the moral strength of the Kuomintang, and very likely its physical strength, is certainly increased.

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## WIVES OF NORWEGIAN FARMERS HOLD FIRST NATIONAL MEETING

Women Assemble in Oslo to Discuss Cultural, Economic and Social Questions

OSLO (Special Correspondence)—

The wives and daughters of Norwegian farmers recently assembled in Oslo for their first national meeting to discuss their cultural, economic and social tasks in the nation's household. More than 300 of these active country women had found time to escape from duties on the farm in order to discuss their work.

While organized meetings of farm women have been held in many countries, the movement is in its infancy in Norway. The farmers' women folk of Norway intend to co-operate with their men folk to solve the tasks that confront the Norwegian agricultural class today. This was especially stressed at the conference as something new in the history of women's movements in this country. A comprehensive program was agreed upon. Part of the cultural program is the organization is to get women placed on the school boards, and to bring education as close as possible to a practical standard of living. Further, the women consider their mission is to see that the present standard of teaching of religion is kept up in the schools.

An Agricultural Country  
Norway is essentially an agricultural country with an old peasant

tain to be greatly increased in the Five Provinces.

Marshal Sun, who has issued a statement to the effect that he should not have altered his long-established position of neutrality had not the Canton army encroached upon his Province of Kiangsi, has insisted that his position, in case issue were joined, would be that of a fight against Bolshevism as represented by Canton. On that issue he has been strongly supported, both by Chinese and foreigners. Therefore, should it turn out that that issue is, after all, a nebulous one, Sun will find much of his support breaking him.

It is very clear now that the Cantonese party is not only making every effort to appeal to the people of all of China and to satisfy their doubts, but also that if desires to conciliate the foreign interests so far as is consistent with its determined stand for the abolition of extraterritoriality and the cancellation of the unequal treaties.

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culture, and the farmers should, it is maintained, keep intact and protect the old culture from outside attack. Further, it was requested that those adhering to the movement should urge an increased church attendance, to protect family life against all dissolving forces of the time, to promote temperance by means of instruction and to provide good reading matter in their respective home centers.

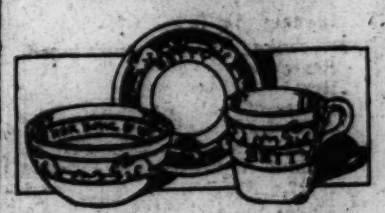
It was pointed out that economically, farm women should consider it a matter of honor to be self-supporting in every way. With this end in view they should work for an increased use of home-made commodities, such as preserves, home-pun and home-dyed yarn, and home-woven manufactures. By means of home industry during the winter months a direct income could be secured.

Co-operative Markets  
In order to bring about interest in these things, especially among the younger generation of women, courses in the preparation of canning should be given, and after the termination of these courses local exhibitions should be held in order to increase the interest of other people in the work of these clubs, and especially to spur on the individual contributor to do her best.

It was urged that the lesser industries on the farms should be taken up by women folk and to this end courses should be given in poultry farming, bee-keeping, garden culture etc. Another item discussed on the program was the organization in the cities of a co-operative market where the women belonging to this organization could sell their home-made products.

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fore him, hopes to make an income out of the business. The old Latin quarter is literally honeycombed with this type of establishment—small dark shops which sell books or print visiting cards, and out of which, from time to time, emerge volumes of real beauty and worth. The personal and uncommercial note seems to characterize much fine printing in France today. These casual volumes brought out by obscure publishers are more often than not paid for by the author, and, in all probability, illustrated by a friend of the author; thus the volume achieves the unity growing out of intimacy and close co-operation.

Paper-Backed

There is always the chance that such a work may become, through the occult workings of whatever law makes a modern book "rare" and sought after, one of the few of each season which becomes a collector's treasure and which in time brings a high price at auction. Many of these handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated books have slight if any literary interest. Very often they are merely a jeu d'esprit—captioned caricatures, a single poem or a slender group of lyrics. On the other hand, it is difficult to think of a classic of this or an earlier century which has not been enshrined in a suitable and distinctive setting, and Boscard issues a series of Chêfs d'œuvre méconnus covering the field of near-classics. The soundness of the French paper-back volume cannot be commended too strongly. The ephemerals vanish automatically, the good book persists through the force of its own vitality and within the course of a few years is republished fittingly. In reprinting the classics of other centuries in limited and fine editions, the use of the title-page of the original edition and the reproduction of old engravings lends the book dignity and charm. This is a field which has been thoroughly exploited in the past few years, and more and more French publishers are turning their attention to contemporary or near-contemporary, and to foreign classics.

One of the most obvious reasons why French illustrated books are so successful is that no French artist, whatever may be his fame or honors, regards book illustration as an inferior art. Picaasso, Matisse, Dora, Vlamnick, Laurencin, Van Dongen, Friesz, Fujita—virtually all of the first-rank artists who live in Paris have from time to time turned their hands to book illustration.

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# SUNSET STORIES

A Dance in the Animal Kingdom

WHEN Billy, the brown bear, and Milly, his brown sister, found the old tree trunk full of honey, they were so beside themselves with joy that they could hardly wait to run home and tell their parents.

"Oh, Mamma, let us eat it right away!"

"No, dear. You must not be a piggy. Let us share the honey with the rest of the bears. Winter is coming and they will like the taste of such nice honey."

Billy and Milly were not sure that they liked the plan of sharing the honey, for that would mean that they would not have such a large share of the sweet juice. But when their big, jolly papa suggested that they give a dance or have a party and divide the honey at the party, the two little bears were overjoyed.

"May we ask Johnny and Bella, and Beaser, and Bumpkins, and wee Dot, and all our friends?"

"Yes, there is enough honey for all the bears in the woods, and we need leave no one out," said Father Bear. So the Bears immediately set about asking all their friends. Father Bear cleared a space for a dance floor and hired a cricket band to furnish music for the dancers. Mother Bear cooked little cakes to eat with the honey. Soon all were ready, and the Bear family had only to wait for the time for the dance.

All too soon the wait was over, and the evening of the dance had arrived. There were bears of every color, shape, size and kind ever seen. Tony, a beautiful white bear, had been visiting a cousin, but he was invited to the party, too, although he was not of the neighborhood.

Everyone laughed and enjoyed the fun. As Father Bear looked around and saw that all were having a very good time, he felt very glad indeed that he had insisted that his family share the honey with all the bears. After each had had his fill of the sweet honey and the delicious cakes, there was more dancing and then the party broke up. But the Bears' house and yard was not left a scene of confusion. Many of the kind and thoughtful bears stayed and helped to clean up the remains of the party.

As Billy and Milly were snuggling into their little warm bed that night, Billy said,

"Milly, I'm ever so glad that we divided the honey with the other bears, aren't you?"

"Yes, Billy," murmured his sister in a sleepy voice.

"Don't go to sleep yet, Milly," said Billy, as he gently punched his sister's roly-poly little sister. "Do you remember that little black bear we found along the roadside this afternoon? That little bear was able to come to the party, and he told me that he had not had anything to eat for three days. The berries are all dead, and there is little left for bears to eat. I'm sure glad we found him and asked him to the party, for he might have gone hungry for a much longer time. Tomorrow I'm going to take him some of my bread and porridge, and ask him to play with me sometime. He was such a cute bear—and he liked the honey—so much—" Billy's voice trailed off sleepily and in a few minutes both little Bears were fast asleep.

## The Library

### Austria's National Library

Vienna, Austria  
Special Correspondence

AUSTRIA'S National Library, in celebrating this year its two hundredth anniversary, recalls the fact that in the sixteenth century it ranked with those of Paris and Rome as one of the three greatest libraries of the world.

It is difficult to say with its 1,200,000 volumes where Vienna stands today among those cities possessing famous libraries. It is possible that in size it might no longer be placed among the first three, but it is almost certain that in the richness of its treasures, such as old books, manuscripts and paintings, there are few to equal it. It has, for example, the renowned seventeenth-century collection of Prince Eugene of Savoy, old Spanish plays, Netherland manuscripts, also historical Slav and Hungarian documents, works in which medieval court festivals are exquisitely portrayed, an unrivaled collection of 100,000 portraits, old and new original music manuscripts, and numerous rare works on the theater (now put into a separate section) combine to make this Vienna library unique in Europe.

In honor of this two hundredth anniversary, the library has been freshly whitewashed, this coat of paint serving most signally to bring out the fine architecture of the building, the plans for which were drawn up by that master of baroque, Fischer von Erlach. Construction was commenced by him in 1726, but was completed by his son. The edifice shows unmistakable signs of French influence, particularly in the door and windows. On the other hand, there are evidences in the cupola and in the decorations of the highest baroque taste, which drew its original inspiration from the Italian renaissance architecture.

Prior to 1918, the Austrian National Library was known as the

THE ANNUAL LIBRARY COLUMN CHECK LIST  
The purpose of the Library Column, which appears in *The Christian Science Monitor* regularly every Wednesday, is to keep librarians

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## Entrance Court of the Austrian National Library



and those interested in library development in touch with libraries, public, state, private, and special, throughout the world, to give information concerning interesting or notable collections and to share workable ideas for library service.

That the library column, since its beginning, Nov. 1, 1922, has been widely appreciated is evidenced from the letters received from librarians far and near. That it may continue to serve with increasing effectiveness and to be a channel for the exchange of helpful ideas among librarians everywhere is the hope of those in charge.

For the convenience of those who are keeping a file of the articles, a check list indexing the columns for the last year is published below.

Oct. 14, 1925—Oct. 27, 1926

- Oct. 21—Zagreb Library Celebrates Tercentenary. Zagreb, Croatia.  
Last Year's Check List (Nov. 5, 1924—Oct. 14, 1925)  
Oct. 28—Special Collections in Indiana Libraries. Florence Venn.  
Nov. 4—Book Kiosk for Elementary Schools. San Antonio, Tex.  
Nov. 11—Library of the League of Nations Union. London.  
Nov. 18—Training for Librarianship in England. Ernest A. Baker.  
Nov. 25—Winnetka's Graded Book List for Children.  
Dec. 2—A Public Library in a Community House. Ruth Robt.  
Dec. 9—The Stevenson Room of the Cleveland Public Library. Annie Spencer Cutter.  
Dec. 16—Baron Lipperheide's Costume Library. Berlin.  
Dec. 23—Louvain Library. America's Million-Dollar Gift.  
Dec. 30—Making Books Accessible. Arthur E. Bostwick.  
1926  
Jan. 6—More Books for Rural Louisiana.  
Jan. 13—Library Conditions in Shanghai. John C. B. Kwei.  
Jan. 20—Use of Stanford University Library Increases.  
Jan. 27—The New Town Library of Prague.  
Feb. 3—New Developments in Training for Librarianship.  
Feb. 10—Books Reach Quikoto Island.  
Feb. 17—The Recreational Reading Committee of Los Angeles.  
Feb. 24—When Is a Branch Library Justified? Helen T. Kennedy.  
Feb. 24—Portable Libraries in Rural Localities. Santa Fe, N. M.  
Mar. 3—Do Young People Read? Spokane, Wash.  
Mar. 10—Decentralization and Publicity Factors of Success. Milwaukee.  
Mar. 17—Trinity College Library. Dublin.

- Mar. 24—Definition and Purpose of Library Reading Courses. Chicago.  
Mar. 31—The Lincoln Library of Prof. Clark Bissett. Seattle, Wash.  
Apr. 7—Books and Libraries in Australia.  
Apr. 14—Cromwellian Parliamentary Documents at Quebec. Quebec.  
Apr. 21—French Libraries Compared to American. Paris.  
Apr. 28—Childhood Reading of Some Famous Men.  
May 5—Public Libraries in Italy. Rome.  
May 12—The Chinese Library Development. John C. B. Kwei.  
May 19—The Co-operative Reference Library. London.  
May 26—Ordering Books for a University Library.  
June 2—Hyvaths in California Library Work.  
June 9—The British Library of Political and Economic Science. Part I. B. M. Headicar.  
June 16—The British Library of Political and Economic Science. Part II. B. M. Headicar.  
June 23—A Tour of American Libraries. Providence, R. I. Harry Lyman Knappman.  
June 30—The Library of the League of Nations. Florence Venn.  
July 7—Bringing Books and Children Together. Los Angeles, Calif.  
July 14—The Individual and His Reading Course. Indianapolis, Ind.  
July 21—Detention House Library at Connaught Place. Vienna, Austria.  
July 28—Serving Through an Adult Education Department. Portland, Ore.  
Aug. 4—The Volksbibliothek in the Dutch East Indies. Singapore. Straits Settlements.  
Aug. 11—An Alert Service and a Doubled Circulation. Lima, O.  
Aug. 18—Aster Literature in the Mexican National Museum. J. H. Cornyn. Mexico City, Mex.  
Aug. 25—Supplying the Remote Mountain Camp With Books.  
Sept. 1—The "Book of the Branches" in the Boston Exhibit. Boston.  
Sept. 8—A Private Library in Spain.  
Sept. 15—A Pioneer Librarian.  
Sept. 22—The Library System in Denmark. K. Riedewald-Schott.  
Sept. 29—Who's Who in the British Deputation to A. L. A. Conference. London, Eng.  
Oct. 6—Library Conditions in China. John C. B. Kwei.  
Oct. 13—A Significant Browning Collection. Waco, Tex.  
Oct. 20—"Have You Visited the Biography Room?" Paul Kaufman. (Central and Pacific Editions).  
Oct. 27—Library Service in Country Grocery Stores.

### PIG IRON PRICES RISE

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—Pig iron prices have been advanced \$1 a ton due to the sharp rise in coke prices which have increased blast furnace costs \$1 a ton. No. 2 foundry iron is now quoted \$29 a ton Valley furnace, Bessemer \$28.50 and basic \$18.50. This follows an advance of 50 cents a ton made last week.

## S. M. BRUCE SPEAKS OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE

Every Boy, He Says, Has  
Chance to Be Premier

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Sir Alan Cobham has done something to bring the great continent of Australia nearer to the mother country," said the Australian Prime Minister at a large assembly of school boys and girls gathered together to greet the renowned airman at the Albert Hall, London.

"There is room for all of you there," he said, "and remember that it is such a democratic country that any of you can go there and come back some day to speak at the Albert Hall as the Prime Minister of a great continent, almost the greatest in the world."

Continuing, Mr. Bruce cited the case of a member of his Cabinet, only 40 years of age, who once sold papers upon the steps of the Parliament House at Melbourne. Comparing the past experience of those who went out to Australia 60 or 70 years ago, Mr. Bruce said that it took his parents over six months to get there, whereas it occupied Sir Alan something like 13 flying days to go there and back. Courage, endurance, and enterprise were the characteristics of the airman who made so great a service of the air force in the war.

Alluding to the vast distances in the Australian continent, he spoke of the amazing way in which the airplane had diminished them so that

help required by people in the remotest parts of the bush could be sent in a few hours, when, before, it would have taken weeks to accomplish it.

The audience included many of the best known head-masters in England, and teachers conducted the arrangements for the seating and safe conduct of the children in a way that met with great praise. "It is not too much to hope that you will see the highway of the air as safe as the highway of the ocean is today," said Esmond Harnsworth to the delighted children.

### CANADA SHIPS COAL TO ENGLAND

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—With large numbers of vessels engaged in carrying coal to England from eastern Canada and the United States, western Canadian commerce is being seriously affected by lack of adequate transportation facilities. The grain trade is threatened with delays, owing to the absence of bottoms on the Pacific and other lines of business are feeling this condition. There is no immediate prospect of an improvement in this situation, which is caused by the coal strike in Britain.

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## Sailors' Devices Aid Safety in Shipping on Great Lakes

Second Mate on Freighter Invents Snubbing Post  
Facilitating Transfer of Mail to Vessels—Crews  
Protest Use of Glaring Lights

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Inventive thought on the part of sailors on the Great Lakes, as developed by ship safety committee work, has resulted in the working out of inexpensive devices to aid lake shipping, according to George A. Marr, secretary-treasurer, Lake Carriers Association, Cleveland. Mr. Marr pointed out that extension of this work among seamen in other waters would likewise turn their attention to the invention of devices applicable to the types of vessels on which they are employed with a view to overcoming the hazards of all classes of shipping.

He pointed to an outstanding instance of the applicability of this inventive thought of lake sailors in connection with the picking up of mail matter, telegrams and parcels from the floating Government post office in the Detroit River, where in a season of navigation 1,500,000 pieces of mail and approximately 9000 telegrams and special delivery letters are delivered by a small launch to 30,000 passing vessels while actually underway.

Although the freighters check to half speed when the launch comes alongside, the line of the mail boat thrown around a timberhead of the lake vessel frequently has been parted by suddenly coming up taut, thus preventing the delivery of important mail. To overcome this difficulty installation of snubbing posts on boats was suggested by the superintendent of the Detroit River Post Office.

A type of snubbing post to fit this need was devised by George F. Anderson, second mate on the bulk freighter, Hugh Kennedy. These snubbing posts now in general use are installed on lake boats abreast of No. 3 hatch for loaded boats and amidships when the freighter is light.

That complaints against the use of

glaring lights are not peculiar to motorists on land also was shown by Mr. Marr, who said that the crew of one of the large bulk freighters had protested against the use of flood lights on the grounds of "being dangerous to other ships, especially to ships making a dock and having to pass a ship on which the glare from such lights cause the navigator to misjudge the distance and fetch up against the dock resulting in damaged plates and fittings."

### EMPIRE MINING CONGRESS

KIMBERLEY, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—At a banquet tendered here to 170 mining engineers, representing the American and Canadian Mining Institutes, the announcement was made that Canada will have the honor of entertaining the Empire Mining Congress, to meet in 1927 for six weeks. It was stated that the Canadian Institute has already made provision for \$100,000 to be used in entertaining the Empire visitors and showing them the mining development and possibilities of Canada. An invitation will be extended to the American Institute of Mining, to be represented. The congress will tour Canada from coast to coast.

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## VIENNA TIRING OF SOCIALISM

Dr. Hainisch Leads Critics of Socialization, and Defends Democracy

VIENNA (Special Correspondence)—Socialism has been taken stock of in such vigorous manner at two recent congresses here as almost to be put on the shelf—at least for the time being.

The congresses of the (Austro-German) Social Policy Association and of the German Sociologists, composed of eminent statesmen, writers, professors, scientists, drawn from both Germany and Austria, with a sprinkling of guests from other countries, discussed from various angles the constitution and administration of states. That democracy offered the only guarantee of a stable society, as opposed for example to the monarchy, to the fascist, or to the Communist state, was the view endorsed by the majority.

The speakers at the two congresses were remarkably free in expressing themselves. Even the fascist and Marxist speakers were listened to with considerable interest. The President of Austria, Dr. Michael Hainisch, himself a member for a quarter century of the Social Policy Association, set the pace at both congresses in opening addresses by his trenchant criticism of socialization and free trade and by his warm defense of democracy. He said, among other things, that the Marxist prediction that the catastrophe of the World War would be followed by the reign of Socialism had proved wrong. He favored apparently the growth of international cartels as useful organs for the securing of markets for the national industries. And he stood with the economist, W. T. Layton, in that all working classes would have to return to a simpler mode of living.

**Trade Unions Planned**  
It is evident from the tone of the congresses that the tide of public sentiment was turned heavily against the autocratic demands of trade unions and labor organizations which have tended to keep up high prices and high wages. Some Socialists even went so far as to say they would welcome the day of capitalism, while others professed to see the time coming when capitalism would fall in its turn and the co-operative movement would take place. There would be the Socialist state born from the co-operative societies.

Compromise was a word heard at the congresses, and this meant that the most democratic element lived in hope that neither unbridled capitalism nor rank Socialism would win the day, but that both theories might be united in some middle course which allowed neither the one nor the other full control of the destinies of a country.

When the Austro-Hungarian monarchy collapsed there was only one party in Austria with a practical program, the Social Democratic or Socialist Party. The Social Democrats, therefore, obtained in the first flush of disintegration in 1918 and 1919 political power out of proportion to their true voting strength in the country.

Gradually the power of the Social Democrats waned. They were driven finally out of Government and into opposition. The Christian Socialists, with the help of the Pan-Germans, or Nationalists, a small but active group, taking over the direction of state affairs. Next year the country faces new elections and the two chief parties, Christian Socialists and Social Democrats, are sparing no effort to obtain the victory.

The Social Democrats are urban voters almost to a man, while the Christian Socialists find most of their supporters in the country among the peasants. The Christian Socialists introduced the League of Nations' help for Austria, which has proved of such enormous value in its reconstruction.

**Lack of Business Acumen**  
In the case recently of the Zentralbank, when the Government devoted suddenly a huge sum of money to save it and in the parliamentary exposures which have since followed the episode, there was revealed an astonishing absence of business acumen and courage. The Social Democrats have seized upon the story as grist for their mill and have even

gone so far as to assume that some of the money expended may have indirectly assisted banking interests closely connected with the existence of the Christian Socialist Party.

Austria is not really Socialist, or Social Democrat, and neither is it probably Clerical, or Christian Socialist, to the extent which the party strength of the latter in Parliament would indicate. If the Socialists should win at the elections next year, it can be hardly supposed that Austria's difficulties would end. The lesson which the two congresses' discussion here suggests is that there might well be room for a Democratic Party taking a strong line somewhere in between the two and borrowing from both Christian Socialists and Social Democrats the more liberal and moderate wings on a platform of national economy at all costs and reduced taxation.

## UNITED QUAKERS SEEK NEW NAME

World Service Question Attracts Crowds to Central Y. M. C. A., London

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON—"Friends" International Christian Service" is one of the proposals put forward as a name for the combined activities of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, which are now undertaken by the Friends' Foreign Mission Association and the Friends' Council for International Service. This whole question of Quaker World Service was made the subject of a special yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in London recently. So greatly did the attendance of Friends, especially of those under 40, exceed expectations, that the conference had to be moved from Essex Hall, Strand, where it had been arranged to take place, first to Kingsway Hall, and then to the Central Y. M. C. A. The new large hall at Friends House is not yet quite completed.

The war relief work in Europe, in which American Friends took so large a part, attracted so many "seekers" who were Quaker workers that, in Paris, under Alfred Lowry of Philadelphia, in Berlin, Frankfurt, Warsaw, Vienna, Geneva and other cities, "Quaker Centers" have become permanent institutions, carried on by the Council for International Service. Although methods may be different, it has been increasingly felt that essentially the work is the same as that of the 50-year-old Foreign Mission Association, working in Persia, Madagascar, India and China, namely that of sharing with others a message of a new "way of life."

The point was emphasized at the conference that the work is all part of that carried on at home, and that the most complete unity should prevail. As one speaker pointed out: "We cannot abolish the slums of Birmingham without abolishing the slums of Bombay, nor can we have a Christian England without a Christian India."

No organic amalgamation of the Mission Association and the International Council was decided on—an example of how the Friends "make haste slowly"—but much closer working and consultation was agreed to. The conference will also give a great impetus to the work being carried on by Friends—in England, in co-operation with other bodies like the World Alliance for Friendship through the Churches and the League of Nations Union, for providing a welcome to visitors and students of all races and color, coming to London, Friends House, when completed, is likely to become a very important world friendship center as these plans develop.

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"Harrisburg's First Fashion Shop"  
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"The Live Store"  
MEN'S  
Clothing—Furnishings  
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I. H. DOUTRICH

**Mar-forie frock**  
Charm is the keynote of these new creations—first presented a month ago in all the delightful individuality of exclusive frocks for afternoon and evening.  
Colors and sizes not duplicated in any model and not a single gown ever replaced in stock—the new November selection first shown today offers a truly wonderful group. The fall shades, pastels, blacks and whites—intriguing copies in velvets, georgettes and other silks—sizes ranging from 34 to 46—all at a price—and a low one—\$35.00.  
**BOGGS & BUHL**  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## In the Lighter Vein

**PERSEVERANCE**  
The individual emerged from the dining room of a fashionable London hotel, and went directly to the cloakroom, where he nonchalantly proceeded to crush one silk top hat after the other. The attendant, surprised at this unexplainable behavior, demanded the reason for his action, whereupon the other replied: "I'm looking for my own. It's an opera collapsible, you know. None of these here seem to be it."

**SANITARY WRAPPERS**  
Anyway, the hen is the only institution that delivers a breakfast food in a natural sanitary wrapper.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**WHY WILLIE FLUNKED**  
Teacher: "Willie, can you tell me where the crocodiles go in the winter?"  
Willie: "Yes'm, they go South with the rest of the birds."

**VALUABLE THIEF**  
A Swiss is reported to have invented an earthquake annunciator that resembles an alarm clock. Now, if he'd only set to work the other way about.—Passing Show.

**ONE ENOUGH**  
"What's this thing, dear?"  
"It's a pawn ticket, honey."  
"Why didn't you get two, so we could both go?"—Detroit News.

**GO-GETTERS**  
—Life  
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**BRITISH PRINTERS CONDEMN WALKOUTS**  
Better Understanding in Industry Is Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau LONDON—British workers in unsheltered trades make no secret of their disapproval of labor walkouts. "Double the miners' wages and sack those who don't earn them" was a short-cut proposal for ending the coal stoppage put forward at the last conference at Stationers' Hall, London, of employers and employees of open houses (works where trade-union membership is not required of the workers) in the British printing and allied trades.

Other resolutions passed at this conference declared that the future success of British industry largely depends upon a better understanding between employers and employees. The conference welcomed the fact that "the principle of the open house was now generally recognized in the printing trade and in the government printing establishments," and urged all those engaged in the industry "to maintain and

**Employer:** "Well, I hope you will enjoy your holidays, Simpson. By the way, I shall probably have something rather serious to say to you on your return."

**SPEED**  
"He went so fast he burned up the track."  
"Sure, an' it's aisy enough to tell that by them cinders."

**NOUGHT TO HIM**  
Father: "What does this zero mean?"  
Son: "Aw, that's nothing!"

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Union Trust Building and Schenley Apartments  
PITTSBURGH

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Bird Food and Supplies  
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Fine Overcoats  
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**OF COURSE**  
"Did you pay cash for your new car?"  
"All except the battery. I had that charged."

**HAIL THE QUEEN**  
The motto for royalty has been, "Every inch a king," but Queen Marie has modernized it and brought it up to the twentieth-century American style, to read, "Every column a queen."—Outlook.

**GO-GETTERS**  
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"It's a pawn ticket, honey."  
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extend that principle as long as the weapons of the strike and lock-out remain.

It laid down that "the surest safeguard against the dislocation of industry caused through strikes and lock-outs is the unrestricted adoption of the principle of conciliation and arbitration, and urged all employers and employees of open houses to co-operate in the maintenance of peace in the printing industry."

Another resolution said "that in view of the frequent and flagrant abuse of the right of peaceful picketing during recent industrial disputes, and particularly during the general strike, the conference called on the Government to take immediate and effective steps to amend the Trade Disputes Act so as to prevent in future any interference with employers fulfilling their contracts or with intimidation of those willing to work."

**DANES DECIDE ON MORE MILITARY "CUTS"**

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Government whose sympathy for disarmament is well known by this time has decided upon further "cuts" in the military estimates. A reduction of 5 per cent was the automatic result of the fall in the August index number, but the Minister of Defense has decided upon an additional "cut" of some 8,000,000 kroner on the forthcoming budget to be laid before the Rigsdag on its reassembling in October.

These reductions refer to the purchase of rifles and so forth and the abandonment of the removal of artillery to Jutland under a fixed date. The order is thought by the military experts to be in all probability needed for these "cuts," but in order to get them passed the Government is understood, relies on their acceptance for the balancing of the budget.

**GREECE BUYS MANITOBA FLOUR**

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man.—Ten carloads of flour have been shipped to Saloniki, Greece. The flour is made from Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and labeled as such. This large order is thought by the milling interests to represent the opening up of a new, valuable trade channel.

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## SOVIETS READY TO FORGO LUXURY

Economy in All Branches of Government Enforced by New Orders

MOSCOW (Special Correspondence)—Soviet officials must forgo such luxuries and comforts as automobile rides to their country villas, new furniture for their offices and expensive Pullman car journeys at the state's expense, according to a set of instructions just issued by Mr. Leshava, Russian Vice-Premier, to all the governmental departments and central institutions of the Russian Soviet Republic. These instructions are in line with the present Soviet policy of economy in every branch of political and economic administration.

Mr. Leshava hardly leaves a single folio of the Soviet official untouched in his stern list of "don'ts." Among the things which fall under his indictment are filling up offices with comfortable armchairs, busts and new portraits of revolutionary leaders; sending telegrams when letters will answer the purpose; publishing superfluous information bulletins, and granting "commanderovks" except in the most necessary cases. A "commanderovka," it should be explained, is a paper given to an employee who is sent on a mission involving travel. It entitles the holder to certain additional compensations. The "régime of economy," which is now one of the chief slogans of the Soviet Government, is being pushed with all the vast propaganda resources at its disposal. The Communist and Soviet authorities, the trade unions and other public bodies, vigorously seconded by the press, are carrying on a constant campaign to cut down expenses in every possible way. A 10 per cent cut in the staffs of the various governmental departments has recently been announced.

The régime of economy is an effort on Russia's part to solve with her own resources the problem which is raised by the fact that the

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## FREE TRADERS HOPE FOR PACT

Member of Dawes Commission Says Germany Can Pay If Able to Trade

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—Hope of an "economic Locarno" was expressed at the National Free Trade Congress which recently ended its annual meeting here, the sessions being addressed by well known anti-protectionist members of the Conservative, Liberal and Labor parties. Obviously the congress, opened under the presidency of Lord Stanley of Alderley, had as one of its chief objectives the Imperial Conference of the League of Nations.

Harold Cox, of the Edinburgh Review, Lord Parmoor, W. T. Layton, of the Economist, Col. E. W. Greg, Sir George Paish, former editor of the Statist, Prof. Henry Clay, E. Rosely Mitchell, Dr. J. A. Hutton, Hugh Rathbone, and Henry Bell were a few of the notable free traders who participated in the deliberations.

Germany Able to Pay  
Mr. Bell, a member of the transfer committee of the Dawes Commission, called attention to the present economic situation in Europe. He said the question had been asked whether Germany would be able to pay its reparations under the Dawes Plan. The answer was that it would be possible if Germany were allowed to trade. One would have supposed that when peace came the nations would have said: "If we are to get going we must not prevent trade with one another." But what really happened was that the nations turned their backs on trade. In some cases outright prohibitions were imposed. What happened to trade along the Danube was an example of the kind of thing that was taking place. Was it possible, he asked, to conceive of greater folly among civilized peoples?

Racial Feuds Must Go  
Sir George Paish said that Mr. Bell had done great service by calling attention to the state of things in Europe. The position was serious. Manufacturers there could not sell their goods. The bankers were having to lend more and more money, and they were becoming anxious. The situation must be rectified. The nations must get rid of racial animosities to save themselves.

Lord Parmoor said he had met all the statesmen of the so-called organized countries, but had not known one who did not regret the obstructive influences against internationalism as they were affected by tariffs and internal trade. If the League of Nations was to become an established institution in the cause of peace nothing was more important than to get rid of tariff restrictions. Nearly every war during the past 500 years, he said, was attributable to or stirred up by protective tariffs.

Mr. Layton, after detailing some of the facts of the world situation, proceeded to consider their bearing on free trade. He declared that it was impossible to draw conclusions as to prosperity or stagnation. If there was any figure which could be taken as a test it was the figure of the real wages of a country. They must find out what was the relative purchasing power of the income of the people generally in a country, he declared. By this criterion England stood midway between the countries of Central Europe, on one hand, and America and the Dominions, on the other.

The economic conference, commanding the resources of information of all members of the League, as well as of the United States, Mr. Layton concluded, would make it possible for the first time to present a fairly complete picture of the world's trade and the world's production. As a result, fiscal and economic policies would be discussed on the basis of facts and reality.

## SIR HENRY THORNTON SPEAKS HOPEFULLY

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, while in Winnipeg on a western inspection trip, forecast that the national system within a comparatively short time would be earning the interest on its capital.

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indebtedness. The railway has been making large increases in its revenues for the last few years, and a statement was issued a few days ago showing that for this year to date the earnings were more than double those for the corresponding period of last year.

This gain was accomplished, the president pointed out, without in any way impairing the railway's property or deteriorating the service it rendered to the public. One of the most important factors contributing to this increase was the decrease in the operating ratio.

## EASTERN CANADIAN HOPEFUL OVER OUTLOOK

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—After a tour of Canada to investigate business conditions and prospects J. E. Walsh of Toronto, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, reported on his arrival here that he was optimistic over the general commercial situation.

Mr. Bell, a member of the transfer committee of the Dawes Commission, called attention to the present economic situation in Europe. He said the question had been asked whether Germany would be able to pay its reparations under the Dawes Plan. The answer was that it would be possible if Germany were allowed to trade. One would have supposed that when peace came the nations would have said: "If we are to get going we must not prevent trade with one another." But what really happened was that the nations turned their backs on trade. In some cases outright prohibitions were imposed. What happened to trade along the Danube was an example of the kind of thing that was taking place. Was it possible, he asked, to conceive of greater folly among civilized peoples?

Racial Feuds Must Go  
Sir George Paish said that Mr. Bell had done great service by calling attention to the state of things in Europe. The position was serious. Manufacturers there could not sell their goods. The bankers were having to lend more and more money, and they were becoming anxious. The situation must be rectified. The nations must get rid of racial animosities to save themselves.

Lord Parmoor said he had met all the statesmen of the so-called organized countries, but had not known one who did not regret the obstructive influences against internationalism as they were affected by tariffs and internal trade. If the League of Nations was to become an established institution in the cause of peace nothing was more important than to get rid of tariff restrictions. Nearly every war during the past 500 years, he said, was attributable to or stirred up by protective tariffs.

Mr. Layton, after detailing some of the facts of the world situation, proceeded to consider their bearing on free trade. He declared that it was impossible to draw conclusions as to prosperity or stagnation. If there was any figure which could be taken as a test it was the figure of the real wages of a country. They must find out what was the relative purchasing power of the income of the people generally in a country, he declared. By this criterion England stood midway between the countries of Central Europe, on one hand, and America and the Dominions, on the other.

The economic conference, commanding the resources of information of all members of the League, as well as of the United States, Mr. Layton concluded, would make it possible for the first time to present a fairly complete picture of the world's trade and the world's production. As a result, fiscal and economic policies would be discussed on the basis of facts and reality.

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## Cummings' Coal Service

At this season of the year, why not budget your next winter's expenses. You can now, for example, store away a few tons of coal. When the season of overcoats and Christmas presents rolls along, you will realize its wisdom.

Just phone our Sales Department

E. J. CUMMINGS  
Main Office 413 N. 15th Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## LEWIS

1519 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## Announce

A New Inexpensive Gown Department

on the Second Floor

Prices 15.00 to 38.00

THE NEW WAY LAUNDRY CO., Inc.  
West Phila. Plant Belmont 6164  
Germantown Plant Germantown 7300

Branches:  
Media 1176 Chester 94-W  
Atlantic City 6334-W  
Ocean City 109



K. C. Murray Feeds a Mountain Sheep and Takes a Picture of the Scene at the Same Time.



K. C. Murray Feeds a Mountain Sheep and Takes a Picture of the Scene at the Same Time.

are today friendly neighbors of the residents. The story of their gradual domestication is one of rare kindness and patience. Some years ago the people of Oursay conceived the idea of getting on more familiar terms with the mountain sheep that were fast disappearing from the section.

The hard winters of the mountains at the elevations occupied by mountain sheep drove the sheep down to lower altitudes, and in sight of the city. Knowing that the sheep were having difficulty getting food, some people placed hay and salt on the mountainside near Oursay, but far enough away to induce the sheep to come to it. This hay was gradually moved closer and closer to the town until the sheep were feeding near the depot of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company in the city. From that time to the present many people have cultivated their friendship and confidence in various ways, until they may be seen down in the city feeding on the lawns and browsing from the shrubs that grow against the dwellings.

Last winter, K. C. Murray fed the ewe shown in the picture for some two months, giving her salt, sugar, apples, and anything that he could think of that would fix their relations on a more intimate basis, until he got her to feed from his hand. Later he set the camera, enticed her to take an apple from his hand and pulled the string.

"To us who have lived here many

Remount Your Diamonds in Platinum  
CHARLES H. HAMBLY  
Diamond Importer  
916 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia  
Established 1894

## E. Bradford Clarke Co.

1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

## CIDER

Sweet and delicious!  
Made from sound apples.

70c a Gallon  
Container extra and returnable.

Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

## DEWEES

The New November

Romney Dresses & Coats

"The Dress — The Coat Beautiful"

Exclusively at DEWEES

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

"Fashion in Good Taste"

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

years and knew the mountain sheep in the old days, this picture is quite wonderful," one resident of Oursay said. "It shows better than a ream of paper and the account of a naturalist, what may be done with our wild life, and what a force public sentiment really is, for, when all is said and done, public sentiment tamed the mountain sheep."

## Radio Listeners Decide Woman Hog-Calling Test

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—A champion "woman hog caller" has been acclaimed here. She is Mrs. Charles Martin, of Walkerton, Ind., whose prolonged "Poo-ee-ey" won the greatest number of votes in a radio hog-calling contest held at WLS, Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Station here.

Listeners from 16 states and Canada sent in some 1500 votes in choosing the best woman hog-caller. Hog-calling contests for men farmers have been growing in popularity in the Midwest for several years, but this is said to be the first test of feminine prowess in this sphere.

WHEAT VIA THE PANAMA CANAL  
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Canada has added a new and important grain port to her maritime facilities with the loading here of the first vessel, the S. S. Aden Maru, with a full cargo of 8000 tons, of bulk Albert wheat for Europe by way of the Panama Canal. The Alberta Grain Pool has leased the Government elevator recently built here and has arranged for a continuous supply of ocean tonnage.

From New York to San Francisco, a journey of 33,135 nautical miles by way of the Straits of Magellan, the distance," said Colonel Burgess, "has been reduced to 5263 miles, a saving of 7873 miles, or three-fifths. When you remember that the average ship travels about 250 miles daily and costs for running every 24 hours amount to between \$500 and \$1090, you can easily figure the saving the canal affords."

Ships passing through the canal are charged at the rate of \$120 a ton, the average charge per ship being \$6000 to \$9000, calculations being made on tonnage capacity and not on actual weight of the boat. Unlike the Suez Canal, where each passenger is charged \$2 for the passage, the number of passengers makes no difference in the charges on vessels going through the Panama Canal.

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## March's Philadelphia Scrapple

A Delicious Pork Product, Fried Like Sausage

Six Pounds for a Dollar

PARCEL POST PAID  
(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5).

A. H. March Packing Company  
Bridgeport, Penna.

## DEWEES

The New November

Romney Dresses & Coats

"The Dress — The Coat Beautiful"

Exclusively at DEWEES

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

"Fashion in Good Taste"

1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Fashion in Good Taste"

## CANAL PROFITS AT HIGH FIGURE

Panama Waterway Net Income Shown to Be \$2,000,000 Monthly

BALBOA, Canal Zone (Special Correspondence)—Tolls from the Panama Canal yield the United States an average of \$2,000,000 monthly, or a net of \$16,000,000 a year above all operating expenses, according to Col. H. Burgess, Acting Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, who says also that a steady increase in the use of the canal will necessitate the construction of a third channel in all of the locks in about 1945. "Coast-to-coast trade between the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the United States has practically doubled since the opening of the canal in 1915," he said. "From the opening year until 1924 there was a steady annual increase in passage through the canal. In that year, due to an unprecedented shipment of oil, the number of ships took a big jump upward. The next two years fell slightly below, but I believe that the fiscal year of 1927, which ends in July, 1927, will equal 1924."

No ship in the world is too large to pass safely through the canal, he pointed out. The widest vessel to go through was the English battleship, Hood, of 105 foot beam.

"As a commercial asset," he continued, "the Panama Canal has saved the shipping interests of the world millions of dollars; as an economic factor, it has added to the civilization and progress of Panama and to the prosperity of the merchants of the world; but its true and greatest value to the United States is its strategic worth."

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## STORE OWNERS TEST COURTESY OF CLERKS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Owners of large department stores and other merchandising establishments here are financing a unique and effective plan of determining whether their clerks and other representatives are

Several assortments specially selected and put up in attractive boxes containing 10 cards.

50c and \$1.00

C. F. DECKER, Inc.  
24 South 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## March's Philadelphia Scrapple

A Delicious Pork Product, Fried Like Sausage

Six Pounds for a Dollar

PARCEL POST PAID  
(Add 3 cents per pound postage above zone 5).

A. H. March Packing Company  
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## DEWEES

The New November

Romney Dresses & Coats

"The Dress — The Coat Beautiful"

courteous and efficient. They have agreed to have men and women sent from the recently organized Chicago Better Business Bureau into their stores and, posing as shoppers, observe conduct of the sales force and then report their impressions.

The plan has been an aid in improving conditions in other cities where it has been tried. In Chicago not even the department heads in stores are aware of the identity of the "shoppers."

## NEW ORLEANS ART SCHOOL EXPANDING

Starts Full-Time Schedule—Holds Exhibitions

NEW ORLEANS, La. (Special Correspondence)—New Orleans as an art center took another forward step with the expansion, this fall, of the Arts and Crafts School into a full-time school under the title of the New Orleans Art School.

A registration considerably in excess of the 125 last year is already assured. The Arts and Crafts Club building, an old French mansion which houses the school, has been remodeled, redecorated and provision made for greater capacity.

Courses include drawing, painting, sculpture, etching, architecture and metal craft. A class for children in drawing and painting was conducted Saturday afternoon and the night classes are continued. A faculty that includes some of the best known names in southern art circles has been obtained.

The school is only five years old. It started when a few artists pooled resources in engaging models. With the assistance and encouragement of Albert Kinsey, one of the city's best known artists, it progressed little by little until it was a fairly well established institution in things artistic awakened to the honest effort of the few to achieve results. The club grew from that modest beginning to its present proportions. It has consistently kept its feet at a merely nominal figure and has enabled a great many students to receive instruction otherwise unattainable.

The club, in addition to fostering art instruction, holds for children exhibitions of both local and national artists, and twice each year exhibits the work of the students in the school.

## FISK MUST RAISE \$100,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special Correspondence)—Fisk University, pioneer educational institution for the advancement of the Negro race, must raise a \$100,000 endowment fund among its alumni and friends during the present academic year or close its doors, Thomas Eliza Jones, president, has declared in announcing the opening of an endowment campaign.

Several assortments specially selected and put up in attractive boxes containing 10 cards.

50c and \$1.00

## Our X-Ray Shoe Fitter

insures scientific fit and foot protection.

Dalsimer Children's Department—on our spacious third floor—has the largest selection of shoes and the most experienced fitters of feet in Philadelphia.

Dalsimer  
1204 to 1208 MARKET ST.  
PHILADELPHIA

## Fresher by a Day

At 6 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and

"Fresher by a Day"

45th and Parrish Sts. Philadelphia

Telephone Preston 1920

## SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

45th and Parrish Sts. Philadelphia

Telephone Preston 1920

45th and Parrish Sts. Philadelphia

Telephone Preston 1920

## Seven-Hour Day Proves Success in Three Large Chicago Stores

Opening at 9:30 A. M. by Wieboldt Organization Works Out to Advantage of Public and Employees Alike—Seeks to Serve Best Interests of Both

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO—Since adoption four months ago of a seven-hour working day for 3000 employees of W. A. Wieboldt & Co., merchandise importers, wholesalers, and retailers, with three large department stores here, clerks and others have shown greater efficiency, enthusiasm, and alertness, and have "noticeably improved the store service."

In addition, words of commendation have been received from customers, who had indicated in a questionnaire circulated before the reduction of working hours that they could be served satisfactorily and economically after 9:30 a. m.

These facts were revealed by Elmer F. Wieboldt, general manager, in an interview. The experiment here in shorter working hours is being watched with interest by department store executives throughout the Nation and is regarded by Mr. Wieboldt as "merely in accord with the trend."

Seeking Best Shopping Hours  
Mr. Wieboldt said: "The question that concerns all merchants is: What shopping hours suit the great majority of patrons? What hours of the day does the public prefer to use for shopping? This is of first importance whenever the matter of store hours is discussed."

"Certainly no institution which proposes to render a service to the public could arbitrarily decide upon a limited number of hours without first taking the convenience of the public into consideration. Does the public demand a longer day for shopping than the customary 8 or 9 hours? If so, how much longer? Does the public demand even an 8-hour day? If not, how long a day?"

"These are some of the questions we asked ourselves before deciding on our present seven-hour day. Before deciding on the matter, however, we gave several thousand customers a chance to voice their opinions through the medium of a questionnaire. This questionnaire tended to draw the customer out on her usual shopping hours. The replies made it clear that we could serve the public satisfactorily and economically after 9:30 a. m."

"It must be said that along with

the interests of the public, those of our employees were considered. Our conclusion was that any plan which resulted in shorter working hours would not only benefit our employees by giving them added time for rest, recreation, and pleasures, but would better fit them for the daily requirements of the store, and that any plan which resulted in a better service to the public together with better working conditions for our employees was bound to contribute to the best interests of our business."

Present Opening Hour 9:30  
"With our present opening hour at 9:30, the housewife has time to perform her routine duties and then reach our stores at opening time, when stocks are fresh and selections plentiful. She is met by a sales organization which, by reason of its better and preferred working conditions, is more enthusiastic, alert and capable."

"Every merchant knows how difficult it is to measure the customer's true reactions to a store's policy. We have received words of commendation from customers on every hand. As a factor which contributes to good service, our shorter hours have made it not only easier to engage the most desirable employees, but our turnover has reduced considerably."

"No better proof of the practicability of the plan could be had than that the individual sales production is growing. While general growth is a contributing factor to individual sales production, there has been a decided increase in spite of the shorter working period and our service is noticeably improved. The time may come when the shopping period will change, if indeed it is not constantly changing. Opening our stores at 9:30 is merely in accord with the trend."

"The shorter day was a net gain to our employees, since in no case were salaries reduced," explained W. Z. Tucker, director of personnel.

## Mitchell Fletcher Co.

are here. Tender thin skinned prunes with a fine rich flavor.

40c—35c—22c  
20c—15c  
Pound

1628 Chestnut Street  
Market at 12th  
5600 Germantown Avenue  
Philadelphia

Atlantic City, N. J.

## Let Our Driver-Salesman Call

He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.



## BERLIN RADIO SHOW DISPLAYS NEW FEATURES

"Superhet" Neutrodyne and Novel Tubes Among Exhibits

BERLIN (Special Correspondence) —The third German radio exhibition which was held here recently was the biggest of its kind, numbering not less than 250 exhibitors. It showed a general improvement of the sets and also proved that the young German radio industry has ceased to copy American methods exclusively and is now beginning to develop ideas of its own.

The problem before the radio industry here was to produce good apparatus at a low price. On one hand the demands of the German radio fans have increased considerably of late. Owners of crystal sets with loudspeakers; valve-set owners want to be able to cut out the local and tune in distant stations and all insist upon as good a reproduction of music as possible, which is not astonishing in a people so musical as the Germans. On the other hand, however, the economic conditions in this country still prevent the average amateur from spending much money on his set.

The seemingly impossible problem of improving the set, while simultaneously reducing its price, has been solved independently by two companies here, the Loewe Valve Company and the Kramolm Company, in a very unique way by constructing valves which do the work of several tubes. Thus the radio amateur is able to enjoy the advantages of several tubes while only paying for one. An ordinary one-tube set costs about \$15, while the Loewe and Kramolm sets, with one tube each, doing the work of three, cost only about \$10.

The Loewe tube (which has been described in The Christian Science Monitor) has three plate, grid and filament systems in one tube representing the detector element and two stages of audio-frequency amplification. The resistances coupling them are also included in the tube, which is no larger than an ordinary loud-speaker tube.

While the Loewe Company embodies two thirds of its set in the tube, the Kramolm Company merely increases the efficiency of its tube. The Pentatron tube of this company has two systems of plate, grid and filament hung vertically next to each other. A third grid will be added in order to eliminate the effect noticeable when two grids are included in one tube.

Experiments are being made in the company's laboratories at present to use only one filament for both systems. The Pentatron valve ordinarily does the work of three tubes, namely, either of one valve for detection and two valves for audio-frequency amplification, or, if the set is differently wired, of one valve for radio-amplification, one valve for audio-detection and one valve for audio-frequency amplification. If a crystal is used for detection the tube which is no larger than an ordinary tube will do the work of four valves, namely of two valves for high frequency amplification and of two valves for audio-frequency amplification and one valve for detection.

With the Loewe and the Pentatron tube the amateur can hear the local station clearly and with very slight distortion in the loudspeaker. The Loewe company has also produced a second valve with two plate, grid and filament systems which act as audio-detection and radio-amplification, radio-frequency amplification. When coupled with the other Loewe valve the reception of distant stations is possible. The Kramolm company achieves the same with two of its Pentatron valves. These two-valve Loewe and Kramolm sets replace an ordinary five-valve set, costing, however, only some \$30.

Another interesting exhibit was a small set of one tube built by the Deutsche Telefon Werke that, when connected with an ordinary neutrodyne set, converts the latter into a superheterodyne set retaining, however, the advantages of the neutrodyne, namely, alleged better tuning facilities. This is the first time that an attempt has been made in Germany to connect the neutrodyne with the superheterodyne. The neutrodyne set of this company is remarkable in that wavelengths of from 30 to 8000 meters can be received.

The Huth Company showed a superheterodyne set of six valves which they use two different voltages are controlled by only one rheostat. This company also showed a very powerful tube only needing 1.5 volts for the filament. Several companies are now using sockets for the audio-tube in their large sets that are connected with the framework by elastic bands in order to prevent the vibrations in the set affecting the tubes.

The Telefunken Company showed a five-tube neutrodyne set which was of special interest to observers as each "neutroformer" was placed in a small copper cylinder. Regeneration was used in this set to a considerable extent. The coupling and regeneration are operated by two small levers located at the bottom on either side of the panel. The prices of large neutrodyne and superheterodyne sets ranged from \$80 to \$150. For the first time many types of light socket power units were shown.

Among the loudspeakers exhibited that of the Siemens & Halske Company, which works in conjunction with the Telefunken Company, demanded special interest. It has a sounding-board formed like two arches connected with each other. The deep tones are diffused over the two sides of each arch while the high tones collect along the curved part so that both are reproduced very clearly by this speaker. It was interesting to note, however, that the loudspeakers with horns were in the majority.

**Radio Programs**  
Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 12

**Evening Features**  
FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 4

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**  
CXM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters) and CSM, Ottawa, Ont. (415 Meters) 7 p. m.—Cox Corner for Girls and Boys, Uncle Dick, 7:20—Dominion News, 7:30—Footlight and Market reports, 7:35—Laurier Concert Orchestra, 8:30—Studio program from Montreal by CSM; concert orchestra; Laurier dance orchestra.

**CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (524 Meters)** 6:05 p. m.—News and weather, 8:15—Musical program from Toronto Radio Show, 8:30—Dance program by Luigi Romanelli and his orchestra.

**WCHS, Portland, Me. (356 Meters)** 6 p. m.—Stocks, grain market, weather, news, 7:30—Footlight and Market reports, 7:35—Laurier Concert Orchestra, 8:30—Studio program from Montreal by CSM; concert orchestra; Laurier dance orchestra.

**WEEL, Boston, Mass. (349 Meters)** 6 p. m.—Events of the day, 8:30—Boston Globe broadcast, 8:45—Big Brother Club, 9—New York program.

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (283 Meters)** 6:10 p. m.—Newspaper highlights, 6:15—Organ recital by Arthur Clifford, 6:30—Dance program by Henry Blum, noted instructor by Henry Blum, noted referee, 8—Book review by Burt McKee, 8:15—The Victor Herbert Schoenfeldt, soprano, with Mr. Sterling, baritone, under direction Carolyn Gray, 8:30—Eskimos from WEAF, 10—Zippers from WEAF, 11—Program dance music by Zee Conroy's orchestra.

**WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (378 Meters)** 6:30 p. m.—Billie Hays and his orchestra, 7:30—Symphony orchestra, John A. Carrall, director, 8—Josh Sadder's Serenaders, 8:45—Go Tellers, 9—Monte Carlo, 9:30—The Musical Cafe, 10—The Hood Boys, 10:15—Preston's Orchestra, 11—Cadix Revue.

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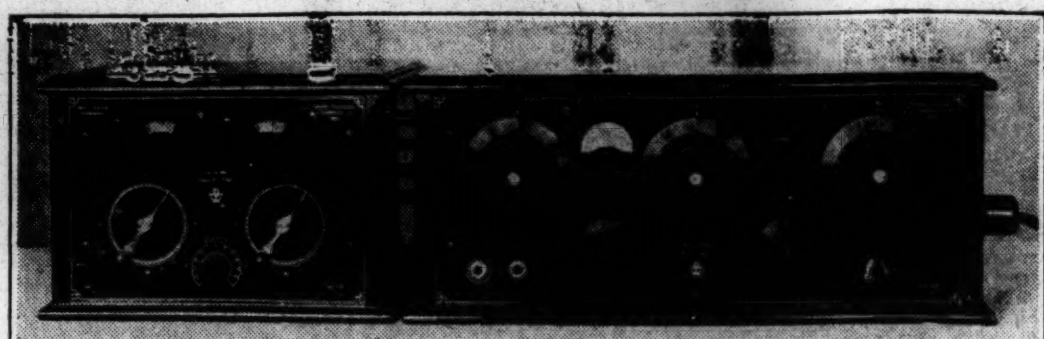
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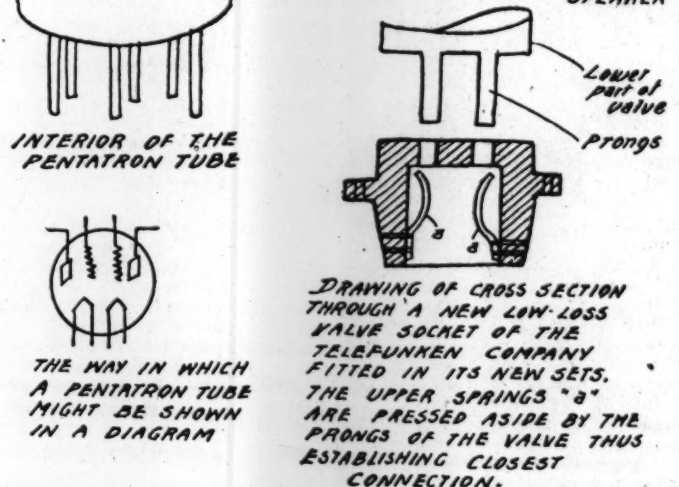
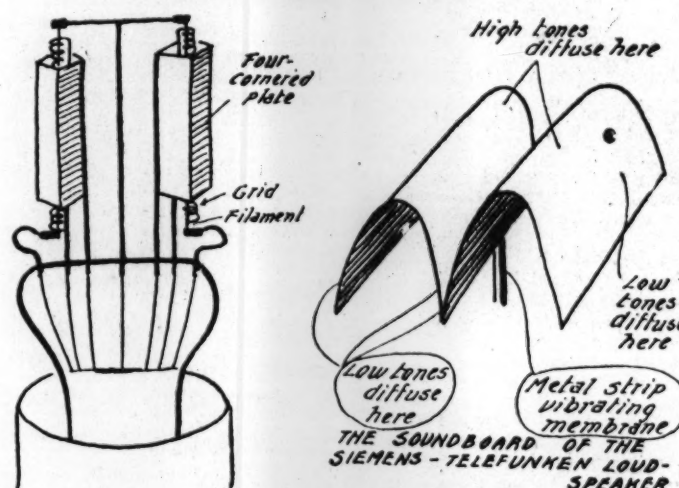
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## Superheterodyne-Neutrodyne



In This Case a One-Tube Frequency Changer is Placed Ahead of a Regular Two-Stage Neutrodyne. The Neutrodyne Dial May Then Be Turned to Their Most Efficient Point and Left, as All Amplification Can Take Place at That Frequency, Due to the Converter Action, Which Tunes Like the Ordinary "Super." Since the Neutrodyne in Question Will Tune Up to 8000 Meters, a Fine "Super" is Obtained With the Combination.

### Some Berlin Features



THE WAY IN WHICH A PENTATRON TUBE MIGHT BE SHOWN IN A DIAGRAM

DRAWING OF CROSS SECTION THROUGH A NEW LOW-LOSS VALVE SOCKET OF THE TELEFUNKEN COMPANY FITTED IN ITS NEW SETS. THE UPPER SPRINGS "B" ARE PRESSED ASIDE BY THE PRONGS OF THE VALVE THUS ESTABLISHING CLOSEST CONNECTION.

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## PROGRAM

11—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadian Mounted Band.  
WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (553 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6:30—Concert from New York through WEAF.  
WJZ, Detroit, Mich. (553 Meters)  
8 p. m.—Dinner program by Goldkette Ensemble. 8—Studio program.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's Petite Symphony Orchestra; soloists, 7:30—Entertainers. 8—Studio program.

**CENTRAL STANDARD TIME**  
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)  
5:15 p. m.—Children's Hour, 5:45—Liveshow market summary, 7:30—Talk, 8—New York program: "Eskimos"; special orchestra, 10—Weather report and closing grain markets, 10:45—Traffic talk, 10:50—Band concert.

WOK, Homewood, Ill. (517 Meters)  
6 p. m.—String orchestra. 8—Popular dance music, vaudeville and vocal selections.

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (526 Meters)  
8:15 p. m.—Bright spots from comic operas, 9:45—Devon Comedy Four, Male Quartet, 10:15—The Isaks, "The Millionaire Period, 11:15—The Belmont "Gang."

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (526 Meters)  
7 p. m.—Program of Scandinavian music, 8:30 to 11—Popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Superballet program, 6:30—Review, 7:30—The "Rufus" Piano League Period, 11:15—The Belmont "Gang."

WBBM, Chicago, Ill. (526 Meters)  
5 p. m.—Children's Half Hour, 7—Musical Bits, 8—Song recital, Belle Forbes Quartet, 9:30—Hawaiian guitar selections, 11—Dance selections.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (348 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Children's period, 6:30—Dinner concert by Jack Delaney and his orchestra, 7—Family hour, 8:20—Musical program, 9—Classical concert, 10:30 to 12—Congress Carnival.

WBAO, Columbus, O. (524 Meters)  
8 p. m.—What goes on in a newspaper office, J. Lewis Morrill, 8:15—Musical, 8:45—Music.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Robert Visconti's orchestra, 7—Educational talk of 6:40—Robert Visconti's orchestra, 7—Chamber music with the Heber Quartet, 7:40—Tenor solos by Morgan Ruffner, 8—Piano memories by Mary Louise Woszek, 8:30—The Cincinnati Zither Players, 9—The Cincinnati Zither Players, 9:15—The Melody Boys, 9:30—"Pepp" Golden, saxophone, 10—Kirkham, 10:30—Missouri Kinney and Florance Kinney, 11:15—Night Howls by the Sky Riders.

WRCR, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)  
5 p. m.—Walter Davidson's Louisville Loons, 8:30—Popular songs, 9—Loons, 9:15—Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)  
4 p. m.—Concert prepared by Harry S. Currier and Elgin Chandler, 7:30—The De Luxe dance of the International Sunday School lesson for Nov. 7; well-known class of the 1925. Coming to music by Joe Scheraga, straight guitar, and Frank Plade, steel guitar.

WBAO, Columbus, O. (524 Meters)  
6 p. m.—Market program, the Tell-Me-Story Lady, weekly book talk by Louise Meeker, Jack Riley's orchestra, 11:45 to 1 a. m.—Don Westley's orchestra; Cordens orchestra.

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## COLLEGE KEEPS CLOSE TO PUPIL

Wellesley President Outlines Advisory System in Radio Address

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 3 (Special)—Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, outlined the methods which Wellesley employs to keep in touch with the individual student, in a radio address last night. Miss Pendleton spoke of the fact that the college president of today is unable to know the individual student through conferences and interviews.

The student is now reached through conferences with the secretary of the board of admission, with the dean of residence, the librarian, certain members of the faculty who act as advisers of limited numbers of students, the house mothers and the personnel bureau, Miss Pendleton explained.

The board of admission, Miss Pendleton mentioned as the first organization of the college which reaches the student. Long before her actual entrance the student has filled out blanks for this board, and has had an interview with the secretary, either at Wellesley or at some other of the strategic points which the secretary visits for the purpose of conferring with applicants.

At student admissions the organization of the college and the College government association is explained to the new students, methods of study are discussed and the students are taken on tours of the library by the library staff. The faculty advisers have conferences with their freshmen and arrange for weekly or fortnightly meetings with their group throughout the year.

These advisers continue to act in this capacity during the student's entire four years. Their work as outlined by Miss Pendleton is "to learn of any difficulties common to the group, to answer any questions which may arise, to explain the purpose of the college, and to suggest what are of interest ought to get from the college."

Further contact is made with the house mothers and the student's instructors and all information gleaned from all these sources is transferred to a card which is in the care of the personnel bureau. This card also contains the admission record and by the end of the four years sums up the record of the student. The personnel bureau endeavors to aid

**Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House**

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: E. H. Eager, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Flitrop, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Mrs. Gertrude Flitrop, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Mrs. Belle Michelson, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. N. Michelson, Benton Harbor, Mich.; A. W. Flitrop, Manchester, Eng.; E. H. Eager, Manchester, Eng.; William Pittsford, Manchester, Eng.; Kenneth Hufaker, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Pearl Ecker Russell, Chicago, Ill.

**WELLS LECTURE SCHEDULED**  
"The World of H. G. Wells" will be the subject of an address by John Haynes Holmes at the Community Church, Symphony Hall, next Sunday at 10:45 a. m. A musical program, opening at 10:30, will be given by Jessie H. Symonds, violinist; Bladys Berry, cellist; Mrs. Roland M. Baker, pianist, and Margaret Gorman Glaser, organist. Prof. Clarence R. Skinner of Tufts College, resident minister of the church, will conduct the service and the question period following the address.

**Refreshment**  
Wholesome



## Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

## The "Missa Solemnis"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

SUCCESS is attainable in performance of the Beethoven "Missa Solemnis," put together, smooth presentation and clear interpretation are possible, after 100 years, let a rehearsal director from Boston, a choir from New York and a conductor from Vienna undertake the task. A blue mark may be drawn through those paragraphs in the music histories that describe this composition as impracticable in the concert hall. The Society of the Friends of Music, Stephen Townsend, chorus-master, and Arthur Bodanzky, conductor, opened its season with the "Missa Solemnis" at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening and carried the occasion off as lightly as if it were giving Handel's "Messiah."

Lightly, I say; for there can be no sort of success in a Beethoven performance that is conceived ponderously. Even the "Ode to Joy" in the Ninth Symphony is joyous, in spite of all that has been said and done to make it lugubrious.

For soloists, the Friends of Music had the assistance of Olive Marshall, Marion Telva, Richard Crooks and Paul Bender; all happily chosen. Each voice shows individuality—Miss Marshall's brilliant, Mme. Telva's calm, Mr. Crooks's warm, and Mr. Bender's mellow; and yet the four voices blended like instruments in a good string quartet. Mr. Crooks sings with that pleasing tone which characterizes solo tenors in American Oratorio. Mr. Bender delivers a Latin text with pleasant taste and elegance that signify the highest schooling.

A most fortunate circumstance in this enterprise of the Friends of Music was their choice of the opera

## Photoplay Makers

HOLLYWOOD (Special Correspondence)—According to reports received from the various film studios, the coming year will see more motion pictures produced in Hollywood than ever before, which is taken as an indication of nation-wide prosperity and bright prospects ahead.

B. P. Schulberg, executive head of the Paramount West Coast studio is one of the most optimistic of them all. His organization has seven new pictures in the making at the present time and is getting 10 more ready for filming. Says Mr. Schulberg, "The industry was never in a more prosperous condition, and I think I can safely say that this is largely because of the improved quality of the product. It has become an axiom that the public will always look at good pictures. When films are good, the industry is prosperous; when they are not, prosperity is not merited."

After hundreds of film tests had been made and thousands of applicants interviewed, Universal has just discovered a "Little Eve" for its long-in-production "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She is Virginia Gray, aged 9 and no Cinderella like could be more dramatic than her. Her hour discovery, the member of the child world in one of the departments at the studio. Recently Harry Pollard, the director, stood on the steps of the office, in which the girl's mother works, and directed tests of more than 200 prospective "Little Eves" while Virginia stood in the window and watched with who-knows what wistful longings, the aspirants being photographed. Then, suddenly, when the director was almost in despair over finding the exact type required, one of the men "discovered" that the little Gray girl, who has been walking in and out of the studio with her mother for weeks, was just the one they wanted. They made a film test of her and a few hours later she was on her way to film fame.

Karl Brown, former cameraman for James Cruze, but now a director, has just returned from a most unusual film assignment. Last March Brown with a film unit of three men slipped away from Hollywood and directed "Stark Love," a picture laid among the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee. With but one photographer, a business manager and a property boy, he plunged into the region which has always been considered more or less perilous to "strangers" to carry out his unique venture. He took no players with him but selected his actors from the people who live in the mountains, many of whom had never even heard of motion pictures. Brown made the entire picture in the mountains.

Jane Murfin is making a screen play from Sir Patrick Hastings' stage play "The River," the locale of which is laid in South Africa. Sam L. Rork is to produce this for First National.

J. Leo Meehan is directing a film version of Gene Stratton's last story, "The Magic Garden," for F. B. O. The cast includes Margaret Morris, Raymond Keane, Phillippe De Lacey, and William V. Mong.

Viola Dana is to be starred in "Salvation Jane," written by Jean Dupont and Elizabeth Pierce, for F. B. O. Ralph Ince will direct.

Irene Rich is to play in an adaptation of Sardou's French play, "Cyprienne," with Paul Stein directing. This will be a Warner Brothers picture.

## British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON—Nigel Playfair's successful revue, "Riverside Nights," is to finish soon at the Lyric, Hammerstein, and is to be succeeded by Mollere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," or in England, "The Would-Be Gentleman."

Billy Merson is to appear as an actor-manager in London in "My Son John," originally called "Riguetto." He has acquired the rights of a central London theater for a year.

A new comedy by Wootton Randall is to be produced at Eastbourne and may come to London later.

to hear the Don Cossack Choir at the Albert Hall—phenomenal crowd for a Sunday afternoon, although one expected a packed hall for Dame Clara Butt's concert on the previous Wednesday, at which Sir Edward Elgar conducted his song cycle "Sea Pictures" for Dame Clara, and Kenneth Rumbold sang his "Lament of Shah Jehan." Josef Hofmann gave his last recital of this year on Oct. 23. This is the first time Hofmann will have been heard over the radio in England. At her piano recital on Saturday afternoon at the Aeolian Hall, Miss Myra Hess once more showed one what a charming player and sensitive artist she is; and on the same day at the Queen's Hall began a new series of afternoon promenade concerts which, judging by the attendance, is going to be a popular feature of the season.

## Lauritz Melchior Soloist With Cincinnati Symphony

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The second pair of concerts of the season by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra were presented in Emory Auditorium Oct. 28 and 29. Fritz Reiner conducted. Lauritz Melchior, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was the soloist.

The orchestra was well received and Mr. Melchior was accorded the most enthusiastic greeting upon his first concert appearance west of New York.

He chose to sing two groups of Wagner songs, and included in them the "Prelude" from "Die Meistersinger," "Siegfried's Love Song from "Die Walkure," and Siegfried's "Melting and Forging Songs from "Siegfried." He is probably the best Wagnerian tenor who has appeared in Cincinnati for many years, and he was in excellent voice. The Siegfried songs were rather too orchestral in character to show him off to the best advantage, and it was in the other numbers that his deepest impression was made.

The contributions of the orchestra opened with the introduction to "Khorvatschina," by Moussorgsky. It was made agreeable by virtue of its delicacy of tone color, and skillful handling by the conductor. This was followed by Ravel's Spanish Rhapsody, and it was in this composition that Mr. Reiner's workmanship was shown off to best advantage. The woodwind cadenzas were a triumph of technique, and the variety of style engaged the full use of augmented chords.

The program was concluded by the second of the Beethoven symphonies. It was played with an orchestra reduced to the original size, with Beethoven's instrumentation throughout. Mr. Reiner's interpretations of Beethoven are marked by reserve and simplicity, delicacy of pianissimo, and a constant effort to approach, as nearly as possible, the exact effects of the original work.

The program, suffered from the order in which the numbers were played. Both the Ravel and the Beethoven would have benefited by an interchange of places. The reduction of the size of the orchestra and the consequent change in its tone color gives an aftertaste which does violence to the natural superiority of Beethoven. The symphony should have come first.

## Cleveland Observes Its First Music Week

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra conducted by Nikola Sokoloff presented at its second pair of concerts the new concertmaster, Josef Fuchs, as soloist in the Brahms concerto for violin and orchestra. Mr. Fuchs in his playing of this monumental work showed not merely an assured technique, but an intellectual grasp of its profound subtleties and such power of bringing the message of the composer clearly to the understanding of the audience as at once proclaimed him a master violinist. An audience that filled the Masonic Hall, which seats about 2300, welcomed Mr. Fuchs as he appeared with applause that lasted for a full minute and lasting six recalls at the conclusion of the concert, applauding again warmly when after the intermission he came to his accustomed place in the orchestra.

Cleveland has just celebrated its first music week, during which five concerts by the orchestra furnished a conspicuous part of the program. A concert in the Public Hall on Sunday.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK CITY

## SHUBERT THEATRE

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## GLOBE THEATRE

THEATRE, B'way at 40th St. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## 44th ST. THEATRE

THEATRE, W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## MUSICAL THEATRE

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## WILBUR THEATRE

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## THE PATSY

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## JORDAN HALL

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## MAIER AND PATTON

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## CHICAGO

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## ILLINOIS

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## "TIP-TOP"

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## TOURING ATTRACTIONS

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

## "LITTLE ENGLISH GARDEN"

THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. This Week: "The Great Escape."

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## Corinne Griffith's New Film

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Of Beauty in Books

A Review by GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP, Widener Library, Harvard University

In Quest of the Perfect Book, Reminiscences and Reflections of the Bookman by William Dana Orcutt. Boston: Little, Brown &amp; Co. \$5.

THREE Boston printers have made for themselves a secure position in the American Hall of Typographical Fame. Others have printed, if not quite as well, well enough to deserve the consideration of the future historian of this art and craft, but these three have made the historian's task easy. Not only have they produced most excellent work, but each has made sure of lasting recognition through the publication of volumes telling of his ideals and achievements. Mr. Updike established his pre-eminence by his monumental treatise on "Printing Types," while his less formidable comments on "The Day's Work" ought to be "required reading" for every person who expects a printer to do good work. Mr. Rogers—If Boston may still claim him because he became famous for what he did there—is the subject of two papers by Alfred W. Pollard of the British Museum and of a book by Frederic W. M. G. of the University Press. Mr. Orcutt now joins this group by his volume of reminiscences and reflections, in which he places on permanent record the authoritative account of the inception, development and recognition of the type-face which is his distinctive contribution to typographic evolution.

The adoption of this "Humanistic" type by the Italian press, which occupies at the moment the leading place among those who are striving to advance the cause of good printing by breaking the shackles of conventional practice, gives an especial timeliness to the story of how the inventor of it went "In Quest of the Perfect Book." The quest is age-long, and has never been the past, but has been pursued more diligently than now. And now, as always in the past, those who are seeking perfection are divided into two groups headed in opposite directions. One of the groups has the convention which has been accepted as good, while the other believes that progress must come through freedom, by breaking loose from everything that the past has thought well of. Typography has its modernists, innovators, who see things from the same angles as those who have given new forms of expression to music, versifying, and pictorial art.

## Forges Link in Chain

Mr. Orcutt forged with his "Humanistic" type a link in the chain which binds together the past and the future. He has sought to benefit humanity by making it easier and pleasanter to read books. This must come through changes in the shape of the letters of the alphabet. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the form of letters goes back far beyond the invention of printing. Signs of it can be traced in the earliest human records, when the picture designed to represent a sound to the eye had already become a conventionalized symbol. There is only one break in the long chain of futile effort to rationalize these symbols. That came at the court of Charlemagne, in the eighth Christian century. It was there that the letter forms with which the twelfth century is familiar, what are known as "roman" type, were introduced as a new thing. This is the only alphabetic innovation evolved deliberately which has won public approval.

The eighth-century Carolingian script won recognition as the form of writing most acceptable to the eye. But the recognition did not come until this script was adopted by the literary revivalists, the men who began the Renaissance in the thirteenth century; it did not become general until printing was introduced into Italy after the middle of the fifteenth. With these historical antecedents, there is good reason for admiration of the courage and self-effacing devotion of those who still carry forward the task of seeking for a more nearly perfect alphabet.

Like many others, Mr. Orcutt sought inspiration in the past. His peculiar distinction lies in the thoroughgoing sincerity with which, when he found what seemed to him best, he mastered his model and then translated the hand-written forms into designs suitable for type metal. Refusing to accept all the limitations which metal casting imposes, he deliberately abandoned any attempt to make his type available for the ordinary commercial output. His ambition was to achieve something much more important, the perfection of beauty in modern book-making. To do this, he ignored all the requirements imposed by ordinary competitive conditions. The end perhaps justifies whatever means may prove requisite, when mere beauty is the objective.

Thread of Romance  
The story of how he found his goal, of how the ideal was revealed to him, and of how he made it his possession, supplies the thread of romance which binds together the chapters out of which this volume has been built up. He tells, in a style which one is tempted to call lurid, how he was drawn into the inmost sanctuary of the Laurentian Library in Florence, and of the spell cast upon him there from which he has never since attempted to free himself. Many others have felt the charm of those wonderful rooms in which are displayed a few of the priceless volumes which reveal how justly Lorenzo de Medici deserved to be called "The Magnificent." It was Mr. Orcutt's privilege not only to see, but to handle and to study until he had made their very essence a part of himself.

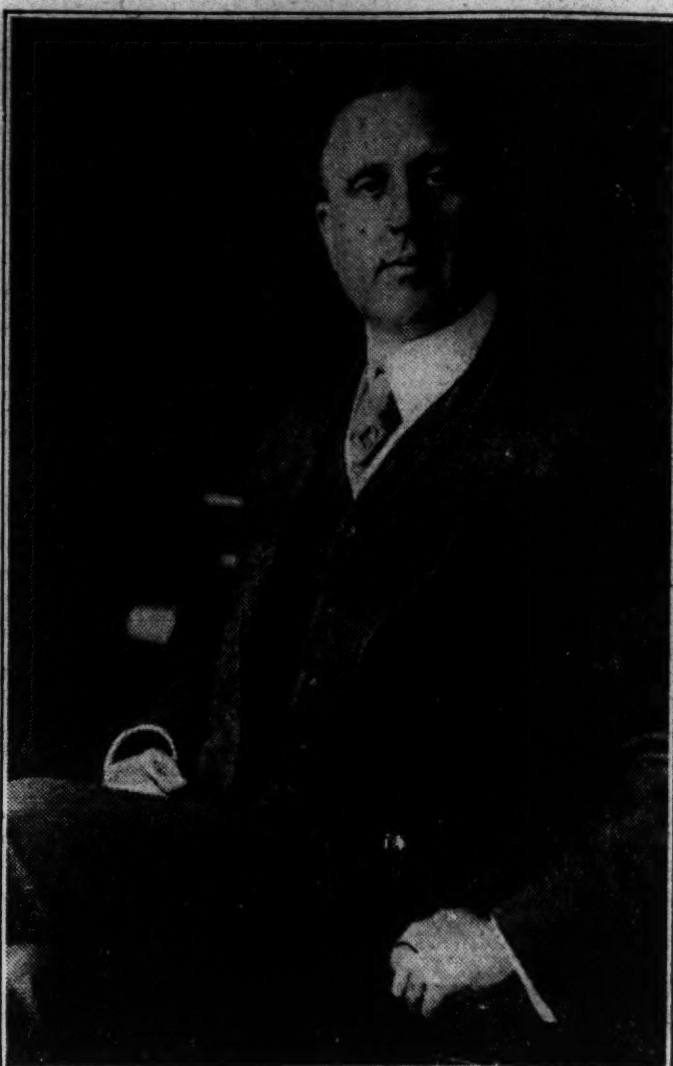
It is not easy to descend to prosaic thoughts from the mood of exaltation which the reader imbibes from the pages of this book, which seem to have been written with all the zeal of inspiration. But the author's certainty of his apostolic mission will inevitably raise certain questions concerning the source of his divination. It is characteristic of the perversity of the human mind that these same humanistic manuscripts, which to him represent the perfection of calligraphic handwriting, seem to some others who have likewise studied them to be permeated with

the decadence which made the Renaissance ineffectual. There is much in Mr. Orcutt's volume beside his autobiographic record of his chief hobby. He is far from being a person of one idea. His working days have been spent in a printing office, directing the making of books under the most modern conditions. One section of his reminiscences is devoted to his "Friends through Type," who have included Horace Fletcher, Theodore Roosevelt and Mary Baker Eddy. He is also the author of novels which had their day, and his "Friends through Type" include Maurice Hewlett, Austin Dobson, Mark Twain and William Dean Howells. All of these and many others wrote him letters which are reproduced in facsimile as illustrations to the volume.

Great as is his interest as a personal record, and as a document for the annals of typography, the volume will undoubtedly make its widest appeal as a "book about books." Largely as his own achievements have been controlled by the fascination exerted over him by the Laurentian manuscripts, he has kept an open eye for excellence wherever he has met with it. The attraction of illumination in the manuscripts of an earlier and more rugged period led him to the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, where he was enabled to focus his attention upon those which are recognized as of supreme importance.

Another section, on the "Triumphs of Typography," is designed for those tarry-at-home travelers who find the reading of booksellers' catalogues an unending source of satisfaction. One does not need to buy books, regularly or frequently, to gain both entertainment and information from these catalogues. All that is necessary is a bookish background. One must have enough of this to be able to conjure up a mental picture when meeting the name of Aldus or Plantin or Elzevir, or William Morris or Gutenberg, or Jenson or Caxton means to any dozen bookmen would make a queer jumble.

Many other writers have endeavored



WILLIAM D. ORCUTT

to supply the material for these mental pictures, but nobody heretofore has approached the discussion with just Mr. Orcutt's equipment. He writes as a practical maker of books, being both author and printer. This was Mr. Orcutt's unique opportunity. No other writer of a book purposely tuned to the comprehension of the ordinary reader, unfamiliar with the lingo of collecting, has approached

the task with a preparation so altogether adequate for making his readers understand why some books, new as well as old, are rare, precious, famous, or desirable. With a style as intimately personal as that of Mr. Newton, and an equally confidential frankness designed to bring reader and author together, another potent influence has entered the book-loving circle.

## Longfellow as Portland

A Review by R. M. Gay, Simmons College

A Victorian American: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by Herbert S. Gorman. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$5.

MRIST rise, sucked up by the early sun. The boy runs to the river, and the silver-buckled shoes click on the stones as he hurries up the steep incline of the hill. . . . There is the rushing of many feet, the shifting of many forms, the babbling of excited voices. On Indian Point the tall pine trees stand like feathered sachems and the fish-hawks circle high above them. The shore back of the Neck is deserted except for the crying of the plovers, the sand-pipers, the plovers, and the sand-pipers. There are no boys there now. Wide-eyed and vociferating, they are swarming about Munjoy's Hill. . . . The elders are more subdued. They have heard the sound of guns before and know what it means. Standing in small groups or eddies along the eminence of the hill, they wait patiently, casting frequent glances at the apex of the observatory where several men stare seaward through spy glasses.

These opening sentences of Mr. Gorman's life of Longfellow give some suggestion of the animation with which he tells his story. The guns which little Henry heard, as he stood on Munjoy's Hill near Portland, holding his grandfather's hand, were those of a sea-fight off the Maine coast in the War of 1812, and they so fired him with martial ardor that he begged, and received, a toy drum. He was then 5 years old, the fortunate child of hereditary wealth and culture, on both ancestral sides the descendant of pioneers. One might have thought that he was destined to be a pioneer himself.

Theme of Whole Book  
But Mr. Gorman declares, and in doing so really expresses the theme of the whole book, that "the Longfellow was Portland, Maine. As for Henry himself, in spite of his scholastic internationalism, he remained Portland to the end, but the pioneer instinct was so weak in him that he could not rediscover Portland, much less America, as a phenomenon of unsuspected aspects, urges, and contradictory developments. He could do no more than regurgitate a ceaseless Germanic Europeanism, the result of vivid impressions during his most formative years."

This theme recurs throughout the book. Longfellow, we are told (even in the Preface), was essentially a Victorian. "It is," says the author, "as a Victorian that Lee has not, perhaps, an American Tennyson, but, in some ways, an American Victorian. It would be decidedly frivolous to dub him 'our late dear Queen,' and yet his didactic obsessions, his insistence upon the purities of living, his abstention from passion in any form, and the adulation bestowed upon him by vast masses of the American public and, in particular, by his ever-zealous personal friends, would seem to offer ample opportunity for so considering him." But, he adds, "all this may be set down without losing sight of the fact that he was essentially lovable as a personality, valuable as an ornament to the American scene of his time, and, to some degree, distinguished as a scholar. It is unnecessary to insist upon the many demerits and few virtues of his poetry, for it is as a man that I choose to consider him, a representative figure of the dominant urge of his time."

Mr. Gorman's view of the poet is

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## Plumes and Pennants

Miniatures of French History, by Hilaire Belloc. New York: Harper &amp; Brothers. \$2.50.

MR. BELLOC's followers have been led a merry dance through the many and various fields of literature in which his versatile genius has elected to disport itself. Whether his next appearance in print will be the guise of poet, humorist, journalist, philosopher, strategist, historian or traveler, is a matter that can never be determined by reference to his past activities. And if one should ask whether so wayward an author does not, to the general reader, frequently appear somewhat illusive as to his individuality, the answer is probably in the affirmative, while admitting that whatever Mr. Belloc writes, it is not of the highest quality, is never far below par.

In the present work, Mr. Belloc is rather more illusive than usual. His purpose and point of view rather less clear, though he has found a striking theme, and one which he is peculiarly qualified to handle. Having selected a number of epic moments in French history, mainly within the Middle Ages, he retells them in a series of graphic and altogether finely contrived miniature sketches—vivid of color, vigorous of stroke, and with touches of detail as neatly and aptly laid on as though the artist had witnessed the episode itself.

## The Black Prince

Here, for example, is how he introduces to us the Black Prince, camped before the Somme two days before Crécy: "Edward the Plantagenet sat in Bolson at his evening meal upon Wednesday, August 23, 1346. He, and his nobles about him. He had marched from Acheux that day, an easy journey. He had found at Bolson, before sunset, the advance guard of his force; now, by evening, it had all concentrated, and the division (as we should call it today, for it was about that strength) lay, some in bivouac, some billeted, some under canvas, grouped round the village. The moon was at the full; through the late summer air, still warm, the flood of her light was over those miles of stubble, the open high fields of Picardy.

"Edward the Plantagenet, in a chance room of the village, chosen in the best house, still sat at a table, well furnished, and spoke to those about him of the campaign. . . . At attractive opening, colorful, and in a style of almost Froissartian simplicity, which serves to convey the medieval atmosphere! But could we suppose that the author who wrote these words was the same as he who wrote, 'Headquarters take tragedy in war with a strange ease, partly because it is their duty to cheer emotion, partly because they have to handle affairs as a problem in the void, and to force the human reactions of peril. . . .? Yet these two paragraphs may be read, side by side, without turning a page, both in the same miniature! And such examples of stylistic confusion occur, not once or twice, but repeatedly in every episode.

## Risks Expectations

Later on, we have no sooner been introduced to the magnificent presence of Louis XIV at Marly, when the King comes up and enters into conversation with Bernard, the Jewish banker, in this unexpected wise: "Why, Desmaretz," said he (the King), "whom have you here?" "It is Mr. Samuel Bernard." "I thought as much. . . . Mr. Bernard," Louis added, as though it

had been his good points no one wants to deny. In his youth, at any rate, he was a pleasant companion, amiable and intelligent. He gained the friendship of two men of genius in Fox and Sheridan. More significant, he was acceptable at those great political houses, notably Devonshire House, where wit and talent abounded. Wit and talent are apt to be more exigent than genius. His patronage of the arts may be accounted to him for righteousness. He helped Nash to build the beautiful Regent Street which has been lost; though on the other hand, the Pavilion at Brighton stands to testify to the unreliability of his taste, and when Mr. Leslie would have it that it was to his influence on the Hertford that we ultimately owe the Wallace Collection, he makes rather a large assumption. His friendship for Ireland was probably genuine, but the fact remains that he gradually changed his views on Cath-

were a sudden thought and a pleasant one, "I wonder if you have every looked round my gardens here at Marly. . . . You must see my gardens. . . . Come with me. . . . Mr. Belloc is constantly raising our expectations with some brilliant piece of descriptive work—nothing could have been better painted than the hazy, languorous noonday sun, by the Pass of Roncesvalles, in that dramatic moment of stillness before Roland and his ill-starred troop walked into the ambush of the Basques, or the "little sun . . . right up in the height of heaven," that blazed down upon Jerusalem on that fifteenth day of July, 1099, when the Crusaders stormed the ramparts,

## Good for Gifts

Relation in Art, by Vernon Blake (Oxford, 16).  
Cases and Their Champions, by M. A. de Wolfe Howe (Little, Brown, 44).  
Reminiscences, by Georges Clemenceau (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).

## Squibs—Dry and Damp

George the Fourth, by Shane Leslie. London: Ernest Benn. 12s. 6d. net. Boston: Little, Brown &amp; Co. \$4.

IN ATTEMPTING a revaluation of King George IV Mr. Shane Leslie has set himself a difficult task, which it cannot be said he has accomplished with any great measure of success. This is the fault partly of the intractability of his subject, partly of his method. He starts with a spirited attack on three writers, Thackeray, Justin McCarthy and Greville, whose abuse he especially resents. The choice, out of so many possible, is not a particularly apt one. McCarthy, though a lively writer, has never been accounted a first-rate historical authority; while Thackeray's lectures on the Georges, with those on the English Monarchs, are universally placed among his less fortunate enterprises.

Greville is another matter. As clerk to the Privy Council he knew of the King well, and though his judgments never erred on the side of generosity, he was too indifferent to be attached to but a single point. The point is that Greville is only one of many, with equal or better opportunities of judging, who tell the same story. Tory prejudice at one time, Whig at another, may have laid on the black too thickly; but there is practically a consensus. Tory, Whig, Radical and non-party, that George IV was one of the least admirable monarchs who ever mounted a throne.

## Had His Good Points

That he had his good points no one wants to deny. In his youth, at any rate, he was a pleasant companion, amiable and intelligent. He gained the friendship of two men of genius in Fox and Sheridan. More significant, he was acceptable at those great political houses, notably Devonshire House, where wit and talent abounded. Wit and talent are apt to be more exigent than genius. His patronage of the arts may be accounted to him for righteousness. He helped Nash to build the beautiful Regent Street which has been lost; though on the other hand, the Pavilion at Brighton stands to testify to the unreliability of his taste, and when Mr. Leslie would have it that it was to his influence on the Hertford that we ultimately owe the Wallace Collection, he makes rather a large assumption. His friendship for Ireland was probably genuine, but the fact remains that he gradually changed his views on Cath-

olic Emancipation and resisted to his utmost the bill of 1829. . . . Mr. Leslie's book does little, on a close analysis, to alter the accepted view. He tells, in his own characteristic way, the oft-told tale, and where he differs from the authorities it is by assertion rather than by evidence. Writing a character-study and not a history of a period, he is quite right to keep his hero well in the foreground. But his political background is not only sketchily but somewhat shakily drawn. He apparently thinks that Fox's Ministry in 1806 and the Ministry of All the Talents were separate things; and that Perceval succeeded to office immediately on the fall of the Talents, ignoring the Portland Administration, which lasted for two years and a half.

## Overlooks Points

He does not always make the points which would help his case. For instance, George's "betrayal" of the Whigs when he became Regent was largely the fault of the arrangement and intractability of Lord Grenville. Mr. Leslie casts the customary sneer at Lord Liverpool—Disraeli's "arch-medocrity"—but, while paying due tribute to Professor Webster's book on Castlereagh, he forgets that he has shown that to Liverpool's support of Castlereagh the successful issue of the Peninsular War was to a large extent due. To the King, on the other hand, for his support of the Foreign Secretary, he gives deserved credit.

Mr. Leslie is an entertaining writer, but he aims too unremittingly at brilliancy. If his epigrams always "came off," the effect would be dazzling. As they do not it ends by being a little tiresome. His sentences are a succession of squibs, and many of them are damp. One would like to have been able to say more in favor of this book; but, in an excellent revolt against academic dullness, there seems to be a danger that mere cleverness is to be considered the one virtue useful in historical writing. And while well-founded revaluations are always welcome, those based on paradox or a desire "to be different" simply confuse the issue.

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Style-Book for Writers and Editors by C. O. Sylvester Mawson. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$1.50.

Heir of All the Ages, by N. K. McKechnie. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$2.50.

The Last Day, by Beatrice Kean Seymour. New York: Albert & Charles Boni. \$2.

Human Relations, a College Text-book in Citizenship, by Carl C. Taylor and E. F. Brown. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.75.

Rural Sociology, by Carl C. Taylor. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

The Seven Voyages of Sinbad the Sailor, retold and illustrated by S. G. Hulme Beaman. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Lighting Seven Candles, by Cynthia Lombardi. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Lee: A Dramatic Poem, by Edgar Lee Masters. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

Stories and Dramas, by Leo N. Tolstoy. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

Monteverdi, His Life and Work, by Henry De la Motte, translated by Marie D. Mackie. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.

Minutes of the Albany Committee of Correspondence, 1775-1776, and Minutes of the Schenectady Committee, 1775-1776, Vol. II, prepared by the Division of Archives and History, Alexander C. Flick, director and state historian, Albany: The University of the State of New York.

Recollections Diplomatic and Un-diplomatic, by Herbert W. Brown. New York: Frederick H. Hitchcock, the Grafton Press. \$3.50.

A. L. A. Catalog 1926, an annotated basic list of 10,000 books, edited by Isabella M. Cooper. Chicago: American Library Association. \$6.

A Nation Plan, by Cyrus Kehr. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$2.

The Modern State, by R. M. MacIver. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.

Foundations of the Republic, by Calvin Coolidge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

The Law of the Jungle, by Coburn Arden. New York: Greenberg, Publisher. \$2.

Before the Bombardment, by Oskert Stitwell. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.50.

A Deputy Was King, by G. B. Stern. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Endless Chain, by William Slavens McNutt. New York: Greenberg, Publisher. \$2.

The Other Door, by A. Gentlemen with a Duster. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.

Satanstoe Night, by Jacinto Benavente, translated by John Garrett Underhill. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The Rise and Fall of the Emperor Maximilian, by Count Emile de Kératry. London: Sampson Low, Son, & Marston. 10/6.

A Survey of Libraries in the United States, conducted by American Library Association. Chicago: American Library Association.

A Small Stockholder, by John T. Broderick, Schenectady, N. Y.; Robinson & Adee. \$2.

The Singing Heart and Other Poems, by Margaret Belle Houston. Nashville-Colebury Press. \$1.50.

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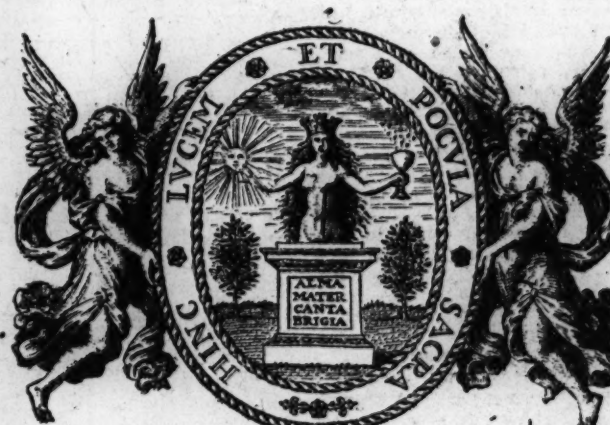
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Historian on Hollyhocks

THE Historian was late for breakfast — an unpardonable transgression for a paragon of promptness, thought the Scribbler, who had more than once felt the keenness of his silent rebuke.

"There he is now," said Miss A., folding her napkin with an air of superiority, as if she too saw opportunity for didactics in the unusual situation.

There he was, his hair a silver halo, his eyes twinkling like the veriest schoolboy's, his nose and hands mauve with the chill of the mountain morning, as he bore triumphantly to the table three black-red hollyhock blossoms.

"From Mrs. R.'s garden," he explained with enthusiasm. "Where will you find such gardens, or such hollyhocks in October as in these sheltered mountain valleys? Are they not the deepest red? This one is most delicately fringed, these two are particularly fine specimens of the double type. She thinks the first of the sort and quite worthy of the frost and will save some for me. Where shall we put them?"

The Scribbler had forgotten her sermon. "Let's float them in this," said she, pushing forth a saucer of the coarse hotel crockery, and pretend it is a bowl of jade quite worthy of them. We'll bring some of the silvery traveler's joy from Pawabec Trail to keep them company. You love them, don't you?"

"They are one of my favorite flowers," replied the Historian.

"Are they not universal favorites?" questioned Miss A.

"Yes, I believe they might be called so. They have been loved and cherished by man for untold centuries and in that time have encircled the globe with him, enhancing his gardens everywhere with their beauty and staidness."

"Is it true that they are indigenous to Palestine, that they are holly-hocks?" interrupted the Scribbler.

"There is a popular legend to that effect often favored by the etymologists and the historians. However, their botanical name, *Althaea rosea*, is of Greek origin, and, from althao, to cure, would indicate still another origin for the term holly."

"Then I have been mistaken in picturing them wild on the hills near Nazareth?" questioned the Scribbler with chagrin and a scolded certain piece of juvenilia.

"Indeed not," assured the Historian. "There is little doubt that our single hollyhock, *Althaea rosea*, and all our glorious hybrids for that matter, are descended from the mallow of China, Japan, India, Palestine, where they have flourished in literature and legends as well as in gardens from time immemorial. And I dare say that they came to the gardens of Europe direct from the Holy Land, that the returning Crusaders brought them even as they brought the Damaske plum (now Damson) from Damascus, and the chikoureh (now chikory) from Egypt."

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## Seattle at Twilight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From Alki Point I watched the sunset fade

Into the waters of the Sound, And the lights prick out In the bluish haze That mistle the town.

I saw an Indian princess, Bronzed, lithe, sure-footed, Changing the orange and vermilion Of her native ornaments For the frosty sparkles of the pale-face jewels, Twining them in her dusky hair.

JEAN CROSS HANSEN.

## Corot

Corot is a culmination. On his own ground he may challenge comparison with the greatest. He entered upon his career at a juncture when the classic convention, as developed by the descendants of the Poussins, was mined with decay and tottering to its fall, and as yet the forerunners of Romanticism were but groping their way toward new truths and new ideals; and it was his to unite in his art the best tendencies of both the new school and the old. It is to be supposed that his interest in pure Nature and his perception of her inexhaustible suggestiveness were stimulated and determined by the revelations of certain artists who were at once his ancestors and his contemporaries; it is at any rate certain that he himself was, as ardent and curious a student of facts as has ever painted.

On the other hand the essentials of classicism — composition, selection, treatment, the master-quality of style — were his by genius and inheritance.

In the artistic completeness of his formula he stands with Claude; in the freshness and novelty of his material with Constable.

In him, however, there is much that is not Claude and much that is not Constable. There in Corot himself, a personality as rare, as exquisite, as enchanting as has ever found expression in the plastic arts. . . . His sense of color was in itself a revelation, refined; his treatment of the rarest type.

In his most careless work there is always art and there is always quality — a strain of elegance, a thrill of style, a hint of the unseen; while at his best he is not only the consummate painter, he is also the most charming of poets.

I think it is Chabrier who says of Mozart that he was the only Athenian who ever wrote music. . . . Corot is the Mozart of landscape.

W. E. HENLEY, in "Views and Reviews."

Under the blue tent of sky in early summer rested the land. The slow-moving Vasa River meandered in wide loops across the turf-bound fields, marking the boundary between the two northern provinces of the Union.

Very few bridges span the stream. Modern conditions demand short routes, and that is where the "drift" answers the farmer's needs. These passageways through the river were first discovered by the old Voortrekkers after many an adventurous attempt. Today they still tell the pioneer spirit bequeathed to the sons of the river banks. When the river is in "down" the crossing is often full of peril and ox-wagons require skillful guidance.

Along the shimmering arc of a languorous day the drift, with its wide spread of shallow water, lay like a polished mirror. On the Free State side the high mudbank rose like a fortification with numerous loopholes scooped out by nesting starlings. A steep roadway cut obliquely through the embankment.

On the Transvaal side the turf aloped gently to the water's edge, strewn with thousands of little white flowers, fair and chaste enough to deck a bride. Commonplace as they appeared to passers-by, they touched one with a reverent thought. So we dallied in the fair spot. The day was ours and time was not.

Came a shouting. The lusty, melodious call of natives. A motorcar had arrived, also a low broad wagonette, drawn by six oxen. The car belonged to an enterprising Free State farmer, who had solved the drift difficulty for his car. On the wagon was a sort of platform with two deep grooves at its sides to take the car wheels. This platform was used as an inclined plane against the back of the wagon, and up it the car was skillfully driven. With car and passengers on board the wagon, the oxen slowly forded the boulder-strewn drift amid much noise from the natives.

Day wore on, yet we lingered. Among the flowers played the gentlest of breezes, soft and warm as an infant's breath. We bared our heads. As shadows lengthened home-going crept into consciousness. Close to the drift, at the little wayside shop that did duty for an inn and post office as well, the trader served us refreshment. He took payment in tokens only. But that did not prevent a "thank you" or tip to the blue-bloused, round-eyed Kaffir girl who held the tray. It was a sight, that black face split by a double row of perfect, white teeth.

Good-by time came and with it a claxon bugle blast. The hi-wheeler post cart had arrived. One small haversack of mail matter for the Post Office, three private letter bags for farmers, and the trader's clerk returning from a holiday, filled the light Cape cart, along with Piet, the driver, a cheery, grizzly-looking Griqua, fat of nose and big of mouth, with a greasy cloth round his head, showing below a still grayer hair.

The sun was setting radiantly in a splash of glorious colors. We were grateful indeed for the gift of being able to discern in a humble way the meaning of blue sky, bright sunlight, and sparkling water, down by the drift where the little flowers grow.

"Very beautiful, very beautiful! Make a copy for me, will you? Now I must hasten to my notes. I am late, quite late."

The Scribbler smiled. "There were hollyhocks in the Pillow Sketchbook of the Lady Sel. Japan, 1890 A. D.," she said sotto voce. "I noticed when I brought the book from the library for you."

"High-grown hollyhocks I like at any rate."

"Which proves, I am sure, that appropriate and fitting lines are still being dedicated to your favorite. I doubt if so stately and beautiful a flower will ever receive any but the highest tribute. All the flower-lovers of the world — Katherine Tynan and Lisette Woodworth Reese among them — write a sonnet of it. Miss Reese opens a charming with the following:

"The swallows have not left us yet, praise God! And bees still hum, and gardens hold the musk Of white rose and of red; bring the dusk By the old wall, the hollyhocks do nod."

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Old Carved Doorway in Narva

## Venskap

Oversettelse av den engelske artiklen i Kristelig Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MEGET er skrevet og sunget om det skønne ved Venskap. Venskap inneslutter i sig et element af selvforglemmelse, en hengivenhet som elsker uten at forde gjengjeld for denne kjærlighet. Det er således ikke grunnlag for egeninteresse eller personlig vinding, men på en forståelse av de gode egenskaper som finnes hos menneskene. A forståendelig individualitet, a elsk det og a vær to mot den, hvor ringe den enn måtte sig ut i det ydre, a se ut over menneskelighetens brøst og a verdsettet annens sanner vesen er Venskap i det beste og beste forstand.

Da der i det sanneste Venskap ikke finnes nogen selvlig tanke, har Venskap været det ledende motiv i mange selvopofrende dåd i menneskehetens historie.

Da Bibelen inneholder beskrivelser over de dybeste, ændelige følelser hos menneskeheten, vender vi oss naturlig til den for a se om vi der finner bemerkelsesverdige eksempler på Venskap; og blandt andre finner vi de fortællinger om David og Jonathan. Da David efter sin seier over Goliath stod for kongen, blev den ære som Jonathan slagen av Davids elskede sinne lag og elsket ham, uten at der i hans eldte hjerte opstod nogen følelse av misundelse over en annens hell og lykke. Som de velkjente ord lyder: "Da bandt Jonathan sin sjel sig til Davids sjel, og Jonathan elsket ham som sin egen sjel." Vi leser også i det gamle Testamente om Ruths Venskap for sin svigermor, som hun ledsaket til et fremmed land, og dette har lenge været ansett som en av de skjønneste eksempler på selvlig hengivenhet. Selve navnet Ruth betyr på hebraisk "en venn", og gjennom sitt selvforlekkende Venskap blev Ruth et led i Jesu Kristi elsketskjede — han som er venners venn.

I det nye Testamente leser vi om Jesu Venskap for sine disipler. Han sa til dem: "Jeg kalder eder ikke lenger tjenere, ti tjenere vet ikke hvad hans herre gjør; men eder har jeg kaldet venner, ti alt hvad jeg har hørt at min far, har jeg kundgjort eder." I beretningen om det siste åttensmaltid leser vi at "en av hans disipler sad til bords ved Jesu side, han som Jesus elsket." Det fortelles også at da denne apostol stod ved foten av Jesu kors, gav Jesus ham omsorgen for sin mor, og "fra den stund tok disiplen hende hjem til sig." I det lille hjem i Betanias gledet Jesus sig ved Marthas, Marias og Lazarus' Venskap, og i dette kjære selskap har han ofte hvilet fra verdens tumult, fra deres ondskap og misgjernelse som hatet ham "uden årsak."

Ingen behøver a være uten venner hvis de er villige til aely a være en venn, villige til a elskes selvlig uten nogen tanke på vinding. I mange tilfelle vil såkalt Venskap falle til jorden og vil ikke holde sin prøvet, men det Venskap som er grunnlag på felles streben etter a nå det høieste, vil domme og klumpe over de quiet strømer. Vi nærmer oss en jacksknife bridge. Its dark upstretched blades, high in the air, supported stately lanterns, while the long purple shadows reached out to us like inviting arms across the rosy water. The young moon hung golden in the heavens keeping watch near by, while its glittering pathway trailed through the course of our boat. Silvery ripples streaked the dark shadows of the bridge as a stiff breeze rose from over the sea.

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## Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH has been written and sung about the beauty of friendship. Friendship contains an element of self-forgetfulness that loves without any craving for a return of that love. Thus it is not founded on self-interest or personal gain, but on a recognition of the qualities of good expressed by men. To recognize spiritual individuality, to love it and to be true to it, whatever outward appearances may suggest, to look through the mist of human fallings and appreciate the true selfhood of another, is friendship in its highest and best sense. Because true friendship contains little or no thought of self, it has been the motive power behind a great many self-sacrificing deeds in the history of mankind.

As the Bible contains a record of some of the deepest spiritual experiences of the human race, we naturally turn to it to see if there are any notable accounts of friendships recorded there; and among others, we may read of the friendship of David and Jonathan. When David, after his victory over Goliath, stood before the king, the young prince Jonathan, too noble to entertain any thought of envy at another's achievements, recognized David's nobility and loved him. As the familiar words read, "The soul of Jonathan was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul." We also read in the Old Testament of Ruth's friendship for her mother-in-law, whom she accompanied to an alien land; and this has long been considered one of the loveliest ideals of unselfish devotion. The very name, Ruth, means in the Hebrew a "friend," and through her act of disinterested friendship, Ruth became one of the ancestral line of Christ Jesus, the friend of friends.

In the New Testament we read of the friendship of Jesus for his disciples. He said of them, "Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." In the account of the last supper we read that "there was leaning on Jesus' bosom one of his disciples, whom Jesus loved." It is also recorded that when this disciple stood at the foot of the cross, Jesus gave to him the charge of his mother; and "from that hour that disciple took unto his own home."

In the little home at Bethany Jesus enjoyed the friendship of Martha, Mary, and Lazarus; and in that sweet companionship he may have rested many times from the tumult of the outside world, from the charge of his mother; and "from that hour that disciple took unto his own home."

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# STOCK PRICE FLUCTUATIONS ARE ERRATIC

Market Yields Easily to  
Pressure Trend Is  
Downward

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (P)—Stock prices moved within narrow and irregular limits at the opening of today's market.

Renewed activity and strength of oil shares, despite the announcement of another large increase in crude oil production last week, and the heaviness of the market were the early contrasting features.

A gain of 1 point in du Pont was offset by initial declines of a point in United States Steel common and American Smelting.

Erratic fluctuations characterized the early trading, with the market apparently making no decisive response to the election results.

Another decrease of more than \$50,000 in brokers' loans in the week ended last Wednesday, which was announced after the close of the market on Monday, was regarded as a constructive factor.

General Motors made up its early loss, and moved 1 1/2 points above Monday's close, while United States Steel common nearly made up its opening loss of a point.

Higher prices attracted fresh offerings, and prices slid off again.

Stock Prices Decline

With the exception of the merchandise and food stocks, heavy, the rest of the market tended upward, early gains of 1 to nearly 4 points being registered by a score of issues, before the end of the first half hour.

But with the greatest activity in stocks in which special developments are pending.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

The selling of United States Steel, which went down more than two points to 127 1/2, seemed to be a good lead for the professionals to follow in the absence of any other development influencing prices either way, and they promptly offered down most of the popular shares.

Quite a number of stocks gave way to the extent of a point or two, with strong buying of United States Steel midway falling to check the downward trend.

Gotham Silk Hosiery first preferred, which closed on Monday at 12 1/2, fell in rumors of a combination with Onyx Silk Hosiery slumped to 11 3/4.

The revenue and call loans were continued at 1/4 per cent.

Demand for Foreign Bonds

Another buying demonstration in foreign obligations marked the resumption of bond trading today.

Encouraged by the spectacular movement of the new Belgian 7 1/2, which sold 1/4 point higher than their offering price, important banking interests placed large orders in the event of European issues, lifting many of them to the highest prices of the year.

Belgian 6 and 7 1/2, French 5 1/2 and 6 1/2, and 7 1/2, and 8 1/2, and 9 1/2, and 10 1/2, and 11 1/2, and 12 1/2, and 13 1/2, and 14 1/2, and 15 1/2, and 16 1/2, and 17 1/2, and 18 1/2, and 19 1/2, and 20 1/2, and 21 1/2, and 22 1/2, and 23 1/2, and 24 1/2, and 25 1/2, and 26 1/2, and 27 1/2, and 28 1/2, and 29 1/2, and 30 1/2, and 31 1/2, and 32 1/2, and 33 1/2, and 34 1/2, and 35 1/2, and 36 1/2, and 37 1/2, and 38 1/2, and 39 1/2, and 40 1/2, and 41 1/2, and 42 1/2, and 43 1/2, and 44 1/2, and 45 1/2, and 46 1/2, and 47 1/2, and 48 1/2, and 49 1/2, and 50 1/2, and 51 1/2, and 52 1/2, and 53 1/2, and 54 1/2, and 55 1/2, and 56 1/2, and 57 1/2, and 58 1/2, and 59 1/2, and 60 1/2, and 61 1/2, and 62 1/2, and 63 1/2, and 64 1/2, and 65 1/2, and 66 1/2, and 67 1/2, and 68 1/2, and 69 1/2, and 70 1/2, and 71 1/2, and 72 1/2, and 73 1/2, and 74 1/2, and 75 1/2, and 76 1/2, and 77 1/2, and 78 1/2, and 79 1/2, and 80 1/2, and 81 1/2, and 82 1/2, and 83 1/2, and 84 1/2, and 85 1/2, and 86 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# BUILDING and LOAN ASSOCIATION

shares is one of the safest investments offered either to the small savings member or the man with large capital.

**The DADE COUNTY SECURITY COMPANY of Miami, Fla.**  
is the largest Building and Loan Association in the State, with 25 years of  
successful business to its credit.

Assets over .....	\$18,500,000.00
Reserve and Surplus over...	483,000.00

We have paid 8 per cent dividends per annum, payable 2 per cent per quarter, for

the past 25 years. *We respectfully solicit your investment.*  
Installment accounts opened from \$1.00 up.

**DADE COUNTY SECURITY COMPANY, Miami, Fla., P. O. Box 2030**

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**MICAL CO.**  
**UNDING OUT**

**PLAN MERGER OF**  
**73 FIR COMPANIES**

**REASONS FO**  
**ADVANCE**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Negotiations are under way for the consolidation of 73 fire insurance companies into a single entity, according to sources familiar with the matter. The plan, which is being developed by a group of leading fire insurance executives, is expected to be completed within the next few months. The consolidation is being undertaken in order to reduce costs and improve efficiency in the fire insurance industry. The plan calls for the creation of a new company, which will take over the assets and liabilities of the 73 existing companies. The new company will be owned and operated by the former owners of the companies, who will receive shares of the new company in exchange for their shares in the old companies. The consolidation is expected to result in significant savings in operating costs, which will be passed on to policyholders in the form of lower premiums. It is also expected that the consolidation will result in a more uniform and efficient fire insurance industry, which will be better able to meet the needs of policyholders.

RECORD YEAR	<p>dation of 73 Douglas fir companies of the Pacific Northwest.</p> <p>If tentative plans mature, timber and mill properties will be purchased outright, payment being made one-third cash and the balance in stock.</p>	RADIO S
Earnings May		Rise to Highest

**\$10 a Share—Dividend Mystery Unsolved**

The next step will be the flotation of about \$100,000,000 bonds and a certain amount of stock.

Long Bell and Weyerhaeuser interests, the largest in the Northwest at present, will not be part of the consolidation and the new company would

**Attributed to L...**  
**. Earnings**

NEW YORK, Nov. 3

control about one-third the Douglas fir output. Under these circumstances it does not appear likely the Federal Government could object to the consolidation as a threatened monopoly.

STEEL COMPANY  
PROFITS LARGER

is generally understood. The company is reported to have large holdings of Sulphur and Steel, bought at current quotations. The company has also a large interest in a large tin mine, which is not remarkable, noted that the company's

the six years of its existence have been below \$7,234,575 and rated as high as \$19,942,819. The amounts taken from the annual reports and the figures may easily be higher or lower during the year.

business moves more or less general trend, although, evidently, even into so many industries be good in one line another; taking it all in been a good year, for there

ties to which Allied does certain materials.

**Stock Values**

It sees a mystery in Allied common stock. The mystic attitude directors will

In the third quarter, production was maintained close to most departments, and in addition to this prices were firm. Bars and structural material prices were advanced \$2 a ton early in the quarter which materially contributed to the good show-

pany's net earnings for the quarter compared with last year being:

	1926
First quarter .....	\$1,785,511
Second quarter .....	\$2,020
Third quarter .....	2,116,020

Increased dividends were paid in 1921. The "mystery" has been more or less explained since the organization of the company, but the regular dividends have not been declared ever since it started early in 1921, a few months after the company was organized.

comparatively old furnace and is separated from the main group of furnaces making its operation less desirable than the others.

ing up of reserves will  
tinued forever, and one of  
Allied Chemical will show  
ening power. Naturally it  
subject to heavy deprecia-

the retirement of the \$39,284, including 7 per cent preferred to be done when the maturity is in the same ratio.

ready. It is understood it is bought in considerable quantities for use in the paper mills. The price is \$1.25 per pound, net weight, and the quantity would mean a saving of 8 in dividends or \$1.25 a share common.

**Derivative Policy**—The steel industry is reputed to have a management, which has the largest shareholders, who are the originators of the management. The steel is in use by several automobile manufacturers for cam shafts and other parts which are subject to screw stock, but it possesses fine properties for metallurgical purposes for forging and cast hardening, a hitherto unobtainable combination. Furthermore, there should be the same need in 1927 for the same write-off, for, with 1926 earnings on the cam shafts will be in excess of \$5 a share.

heavy wear and require elaborate machining.

**Expansion Program**

Expansion work this year includes the opening of two additional coal mines with the construction of 250

This followed upon the completion of a warehouse at Memphis a year ago.

of this policy of un-  
building up of values has  
reduce perhaps one of the  
and most efficiently run  
companies in the world—one  
of competition, German or

CENT TRUST SECURITIES	
STOCKS	Bid Asked
1 pf w com.....	79 80
2 pf w com.....	137 138
Trustee .....	164 17

Franklin Co.	114	
General Electric	114	
Stora	104	
Am (no par)	30	
Am	102½	
W. com	128	
W. Inv. Trust	144½	
Invest. Trust	62	
	63	

Trust .....	10%	14%
See Tr. w. war .....	41%	42%
BONDS .....	13%	13%
Investing 5% 1930.....	97%	97%
Investing 5% 1935.....	90%	90%
Investing 5% 1938.....	101%	101%

1923	100	103 1/2	
24	100	103 1/2	
25	100	103 1/2	
26	100	103 1/2	
27	96	91	
28	92 1/2	94 1/2	

\* Old units.  
 \*\* Full conversion.

[illegible]

**CANADIAN FREIGHT LOADINGS**  
Loadings on Canadian railroads for the week ended Oct. 23 were 32,023, compared with 35,397 for the previous week and 31,650 for the similar week of last year, while receipts from connections were 39,583, compared with 37,381 in the week ended Oct. 23, 1964.

history, totaling 13,476 cars of 49.9 per cent over October, 1925. For the month of October, 1926, 125,441 cars were shipped, compared with 125,441 cars in the similar period of 1925.

LOAN BONDS RETIRED

previous week and 35,345 last year. To Oct. 23, this year, loadings totaled 2,587,680 and compared with 2,586,156 for the corresponding period of 1925. For the week ending Oct. 23, 1926, 484, compared with 2,314,065 and 1,397,417 for a similar period in 1925.

MEXICO PAYS INTEREST

to fall off somewhat as the advances.

New business is expected to be coming in, but owing to the very able bookkeeping of rails last statement of unfilled orders 31, is likely to show some

The Mexican Government has deposited with the international committee of bankers the October allotment of funds on account of the second half-yearly interest on bonds.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

It is related that the inventor of the first sewing machine had difficulty in obtaining capital to establish a factory for the production of his device. This was not because there was any shortage of money, but because those approached were convinced that sewing machines would never be in demand. It was insisted, so the story goes, that after a dozen or a hundred machines had been manufactured and sold, what is now known as the saturation point would be reached, those machines in operation being able to sew all the seams which nimble-fingered women were, up to that time, sewing by hand.

There was then manifested, just as today in many sections of the United States, the fear that overproduction of the useful and necessary things, of food, or of clothing, or automobiles, or boots and shoes, or cotton, would render economically precarious the condition of those who depend upon a more or less stabilized market for their products.

In almost every department of industry in the United States there has been a period of unrest and alarm because of what was regarded as an "invasion" by the machine. In the publishing business the advent of typesetting machinery was regarded by the followers of the printing trade as a calamity. The result has been to increase the production of newspapers, magazines and books, with a corresponding increase in the demand for them. The same is true of every productive industry. Machinery on the farm has multiplied many times the productive power of the farmer and increased that of his land. But in doing this it has released from occupations offering low wages thousands of men whose earning and buying power has been tremendously increased.

A Dutch agricultural economist, Dr. Otto van Strom, who has been studying the problem of the American farmers, concludes that the intensive use of machinery in that industry has harmed many of the less efficient producers, who use the older methods or who have applied the newer methods inefficiently. He warns the farmers, particularly those in the South who are now producing cotton, that the use of machinery must be adjusted to suit production demands. Theoretically, perhaps, the advice is sound. But there is nothing in the economic history of America upon which to base it. In practice exactly the reverse of this theory has been established. The larger the production, the wider and larger the market, all things considered. The consumer whose needs are met at a cost to himself which he can pay finds himself prepared to offer in exchange some product which another will buy and for which he will pay. There is an endless chain to really genuine prosperity. In such an economic arrangement there are no shortages and no oversupply. It is, at best, an uncertain experiment which curtails normal production arbitrarily at any given point with the hope that by creating an artificial or sub-normal shortage a few may benefit thereby.

A judge in a western city of the United States recently called into court for service as jurors the parents of boys charged with serious violation of the law. These fathers and mothers were not required to purge themselves of possible prejudice or bias, but were drafted more as friends of the court, to serve in an advisory capacity, their integrity and fairness being assumed. It is easily understood that the position of parents thus called upon to determine, in addition to the issue of guilt of innocence where their own children are accused, the degree or nature of the punishment to be inflicted, is not an easy one. While most fathers and mothers would gladly discover a reasonable doubt upon which to rest a verdict of "not guilty" where guilt has not been overwhelmingly established, it may be that the tendency of many men and women might be to err on the side of the prosecution in the honest desire to avoid the insinuation of sympathetic prejudice.

But it is probable that the learned trial judge or justice did not undertake to clothe the proceedings in due legal form. The session no doubt resolved itself into an advisory council at which it was sought to devise ways and means by which to meet a condition and solve problems which had not been properly dealt with in the home. The ordeal probably was as trying to the parents as to the children. Possibly the court took this means of inquiring and determining just where the responsibility for the alleged lapses lies. He has discovered, no doubt, that when the hand of the law finally reaches out and hales before the bar a boy or girl hardly out of his or her minority, distracted parents hasten to court or invoke friendly aid in an effort to save the transgressors from the consequences of their own misdeeds. If the experience of this particular judge has been that of many of his brethren upon the bench, he has found it difficult on many occasions to observe the explicit directions of the law while attempting to be merciful and generous. For it is not always that indulgence is asked upon the ground that the accused is innocent. Indeed, the perplexing problems arise where guilt is either proved or admitted and special consideration is urged that disgrace and publicity may be avoided.

It is a wise judge, it may be, who will turn, in such an emergency, to the parents of those who have transgressed, and place upon them the burden which they may wish him to bear single-handed. Perhaps if every indulgent parent who condones or applauds the escapades of his boys or girls were given to understand that instead of being permitted to employ counsel or use social or political influence to save his children from the legal consequences of their acts, he and their mother would be required to sit publicly as jurors in the case, parental authority would be exercised a little earlier and a little more emphatically. Much of the disregard for law and order which

is altogether too commonly felt today is engendered by the confidence of those who wantonly or impulsively transgress that they can, in some way, escape punishment in case they are apprehended. And the fault is not all that of the professional defenders of criminals who resort to devious subterfuges in their effort to circumvent the law. The blame must be shared by those who, in their anxiety to avoid publicity or to save their friends or relatives from disgrace or punishment, actually pervert justice to attain their ends.

There will be popular approval of the determination of the western jurist to place the responsibility for these too frequent miscarriages of the law where they belong. Those who will work secretly and undiscovered to influence a court to show mercy may hesitate if called upon to stand publicly as defenders of and sympathizers with lawlessness.

Congresses held recently in Vienna point to a fresh impulse in Austria's foreign policy which is worth considering. The First Pan-European Congress was chiefly political, the Second Central European Traffic Conference mainly economic. Austria's rôle in these assemblies was so prominent as to reveal its aspirations, both political and economic, and to signify a new activity of thought in that country.

It may be recalled that this summer the League of Nations pronounced the financial reconstruction of Austria to have been completed, and removed the control exercised by a resident Commissioner-General. This step in itself presaged a freedom for Austria which was bound to make itself felt before long in some direction. Another factor entering into the situation is that the international loan sponsored by the League is being gradually absorbed, to the extent indeed that it may be expected that a new loan will be discussed abroad during the coming year. Then, while the industrial situation has undoubtedly improved during the last eight months, it still leaves room for some dissatisfaction within Austria.

Austria desired in 1918 and 1919 official incorporation within the German Reich, and even until 1922 the Government was believed to be not averse to such a move. With the reconstruction the tendency has lessened, although it crops up now and again whenever the rate of progress seems to slacken. There is, nevertheless, among the broad mass of people a deep-rooted feeling in favor of this union, and the expectation persists that this is bound to come eventually. Today, however, it can only be brought about by the Council of the League of Nations agreeing to it. Otherwise, it is forbidden by treaties to which Austria was a signatory. The likelihood for many years and even decades to come that Italy and Czechoslovakia would consent is hardly possible.

The "anschluss"—or union with Germany—solution has, therefore, been completely, if temporarily, shelved by the Austrian Government. A second way out, which has been suggested, of a regrouping of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in an economic union has also been realized as unattainable. These states are each too bent on developing their own industries and agriculture to listen to such talk seriously. Nationalism, too, plays a large part. The independence of these three states is jealously guarded and any suggestion of a possible surrender of even the least scrap of sovereignty is looked at askance, especially in the two latter countries.

A third plan of greater economic freedom for Austria is now being prospected—and this is what became so evident at the two congresses mentioned above. Austria is now embarked upon becoming as far as it is able the political center and cultural metropolis of a Europe slowly consolidating. If this takes the form of Pan-Europe, as proposed by the founder of the movement, Dr. Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, then it is not difficult to foresee a future of no mean dimensions opening up for Vienna and Austria.

How far Pan-Europe will get or to what extent the wholesome demands of the traffic conference will be met cannot now be answered. It is sufficient for the moment to watch and commend this new activity of Austria, for it is a sign at least that the financial reconstruction of Austria is bearing fruit in more ways than one.

## A New Activity of Thought in Austria

Fourteen thousand business executives in the United States have been appealed to by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, through the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand, in New York, to lend their aid to law observance. They are asked to put a stop to the practice, followed by their salesmen in many instances, of treating prospective customers to liquor at conventions and other gatherings.

Surely the incongruity of such a proceeding must be apparent at first glance. Legitimate business of every kind in the United States traces much of its present prosperity in a direct line to the outlawing of the saloon and the success already achieved in destroying the liquor traffic as a whole. Productive industry, as has repeatedly been pointed out, has been aided and stimulated by the sobriety and dependability of those employed in it. Thus every branch of business has been benefited. The buying power of the people as a whole has been tremendously increased, thereby insuring the movement of a steady stream of products from mill and factory to the jobber and wholesaler, and thence to the retailer and ultimate consumer.

Why, then, with these facts admitted, should it be thought necessary to resort to subterfuges which were frowned upon and only infrequently employed by representative business houses and their agents before prohibition was declared to have been adopted as a national policy? The inclination is to believe that the influencing motive in business is similar to that which leads to the careless evasion of the law in the home.

The selling organizations of business, both big and little, seem to regard it as an indication of cleverness to be able to circumvent the law and to set before their prospective customers, with the aid of bootleggers whom they would not trust with a dollar, liquors of questionable if not absolutely known deleterious qualities. Many who entertain in the home have been misled by the same thought.

As a matter of fact, the practice and the ability to follow it do not signify any particular cleverness. It is the simplest thing imaginable to violate almost any law. Anyone who cares to play the price can, probably without running any considerable risk of arrest, carry on transactions with the peddlers of illicit liquor. Those who accept the so-called hospitality thus offered have no occasion to feel under obligations to their hosts. No favor has been extended.

It is not an extravagant or overly optimistic view which accepts the theory that if every business directorate, either board or individual, would insist upon absolute observance of the Eighteenth Amendment and the supporting statute by every agent and employee, the battle for law enforcement would easily be won. The railroads of the United States outlawed liquor long before national prohibition. Hundreds of other business organizations voluntarily followed their example. It paid big dividends, both in dollars and efficiency. Now that their attention has been so forcibly called to the matter, the executives of business houses may wonder just why they have allowed a careless departure from a course which has been proved safe and in every way highly desirable.

In one respect, at least, no matter how ambitious a scheme may be for air traffic, it involves less extensive preparations than for other lines of transport and communication, for all that is needed is the air ships of one sort or another, together with the necessary airdromes and fueling stations, etc. Problems such as the laying of tracks or the building of roads, necessitating vast engineering projects in many instances, do not enter into such enterprises, for the air, like the sea, is free for all, while even more than the sea it covers all parts of the earth equally. The great speed attainable with ease in air travel, moreover, renders any plan of linking parts together vastly more practical than by any other means of physical communication.

The schemes, therefore, under discussion by the Imperial Conference at present meeting in London, for linking the British Commonwealth of Nations by air, may be very much nearer accomplishment than would appear at first glance. Indeed, it is actually stated that one section of a great London-Australia route—that connecting Egypt to India—will be in definite operation on Jan. 1 of next year. The full possibilities of such a linking up of the various parts of the Empire are beyond light consideration. The importance of personal contact in the thriving out of the great problems of the Empire has been abundantly proven, and the inauguration of such Empire links would play an enormously important part in welding the individual units of the Empire into a whole on a plane more intangible perhaps than in the past, but none the less absolutely definite in actuality.

Of course, many factors must enter into the working out of such a scheme, but the essentially rational nature of the proposal will appeal to many as presenting something that is of vital significance to the well-being of the British Empire. While it is fully recognized that the future will see an increasing independence of outlook among the dominions, the fact seems equally certain that the old-time ties are just as strong today between the mother country and her dependencies as they have ever been, though on a different footing. The imperial conferences are bringing out a sense of brotherhood that perhaps would never have been in evidence under the old order of things. And it is inevitable that this growing nearness should produce tangible evidences. The vast project of many airways linking the Empire may yet lie in the future, but the chain of which they promise to form sections will be forged with a strength that will long endure.

## Empire Air Links of the Future

## Something to Learn From Mussolini

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, American Ambassador to Italy (1920-1921)

When Mussolini began his activities as Premier of Italy, his methods were so novel, and in some instances so severe and high-handed, that many Americans could only think of him as a dictator with a Mexican connotation.

But it soon became apparent that this dictator had the capacity to learn and to take advice; that he could reverse a wrong step—as in his reported bragadoio about making the Mediterranean an Italian lake, and his first ignoring of the League of Nations in the Cyprus affair; and, most of all, that his ambitions were first for the benefit and glory of his country, and only secondarily for himself.

Americans who have met him personally—such as Secretary Mellon, Judge Gary, Bishop Manning and many others—have been impressed not only by his personal force but by his patriotism. It would be a marvel if a man in his pivotal position should always be wise or even tolerant of his enemies. But judged by results, no other living statesman of Europe has accomplished so much in the direction of beneficent common-sense reform.

In 1920, a distinguished member of the diplomatic corps in Rome said to me: "The trouble with the Italians is that they have no national consciousness." He would not say this today; perhaps he would think they have too much national consciousness. Neither conclusion is quite correct. Certain it is that in Mussolini who has given them their greater pride in their race and country by appeal to the glory, the heroism and the sacrifices of their past.

This service of Mussolini in raising and stimulating the latent forces of Italy, which was at first inconceivable, is comprehensive and constant. But he is not only a veritable flaming torch. Of himself and by his agents, he has proved himself a practical administrator of the first order, equal in this regard to Napoleon. Let us be reminded of a few of the things he has accomplished.

First, he destroyed the malignant ambitions of Bonapartism, holding against its stolen treasure and its intrigues the right of the life of civilization as his country did in the war against the misdirected ambitions of Germany. Whatever may happen, the world can never cease to be his debtor for this.

Again, he demonstrated for Italy, and incidentally for other nations, the futility of bloc government—rightly named, for it blocked the wheels of Italian progress. Germany and France have both suffered from the political intrigue which is the result of concentration on small, often theoretical, issues, while the manifest larger needs of a nation are forgotten. Whatever may be the good or ill of Mussolini's dominance, he has made operative the will of the majority.

Out of something akin to chaos he has brought order in Italy's finances. By rigid economies and reforms he has established a budget, with a hopeful balance on the right side. He has not hesitated to ask of his people the sacrifices necessary to a policy of deflation. He knows that "one cannot have a cake without breaking eggs, and he has called his people to the heroism of peace.

If he is not a great financier, at least he has had the wisdom to take the best advice. His country will have a hard road to tread, but he has turned his head resolutely

in the right direction, and the moral effect is already inspiring and stabilizing.

Again, he has suppressed two great social and economic evils—the wanton strike and the Mafia. For the first, he has substituted better and surer conditions of labor; to the latter, long thought impregnable, he has shown no mercy. Who, in the tolerant and too complacent United States, could have thought it possible that the imagination and personal force of one man could have grappled successfully with that enemy of society?

Passing over his steady building up in the thoughts of his people of the fundamentals of thrift, obedience to law, and orderly co-operation for the public good, we come to the one act of his administration that is most painful to American political sensibilities: the withdrawal from popular control of the management of municipal affairs, and the revival of the *podestà* system of a mayor responsible to the central government, with, however, the advice of semi-official local groups.

This, Americans say, is tyranny indeed—although the failure of the United States in municipal government, through graft, inefficiency and ignorance, is the great American scandal! Americans will not tolerate Mussolini's methods, but they will tolerate the very evils which these things are abolishing. If Americans had not unlimited resources, allowing incalculable waste, their entire system would long ago have perished on account of these very evils. It looks as if the choice would soon have to be made in the United States between the strong hand and the weak hand. The sooner Americans place municipal affairs in the hands of a few able business men, out of the reach of the corruptions of politics, the better it will be.

The times call for some of the qualities of Mussolini—especially his imagination, his boldness and his unflinching integrity. We had examples of these in Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. And there is one man, a governor of a state, who promises to supply in a quiet way these old-fashioned qualities.

Not long ago, he entrusted to a man of distinguished ability one of the most important departments, saying: "I only ask you to administer your work in the interest of the State, and if you do so I'll stand by you to the bitter end." The official, perceiving the obstacles of a spoils-ridden system, placed many hundreds of his workmen under the civil service rules.

The Governor's partisans were up in arms at once and flocked to the Capitol to demand the dismissal of the official. They were patiently heard, but at the conclusion of the interview the Governor shook his head and said, "No, boys, nothing doing."

The notorious laxity of administration in the United States suggests that Americans may be faithful to the letter of the representative system and wholly miss its spirit and lose its results. The American Constitution is of little value except as a guide to faithful execution. It presumes fidelity in those who support it, and the Nation rightly venerates it. But its ultimate object is not to win academic respect, but to contribute to the welfare and the happiness of the people. Sometimes American complacency may well consider the couplet of Pope:

For forms of government let fools contest,  
What's best administered is best.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

A HEARTY appeal to support the new German Republic combined with a serious reproach directed against all who cling to the past and believe that alone the aristocracy is able to govern the state, was made by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, in his address delivered at the convention of the German People's Party in Cologne. "The new Germany in which we are living," he said, "forces us to combat those who continue to live in the past." There was no particular class of people, he said, who alone had the right to govern, above all, not that class which had failed to preserve the old régime. Such who believed in an aristocracy other than the aristocracy of merit and intellect, Stresemann said, had no right to declare that the aristocracy alone was called upon to govern.

Dr. Stresemann then spoke of those who made it a habit to criticize the leaders of the Republic. If only the German people as a whole would acknowledge what President Ebert had been to his country, he said—the man who held the most important position in the country at the time of its greatest humiliation with unsurpassed impartiality and never-failing love for it. And alluding, no doubt, to the many criticisms of Herr Ebert and other prominent persons connected with the Republic, as well as to the many attacks made on himself, Dr. Stresemann expressed the wish that such who resorted to these measures who would stop to think how much energy, enterprise and freshness was destroyed by them in this manner. Dr. Stresemann's words were especially important, as he himself is the leader of a party which is very much to the right.

A unique yet eminently practical way of acquainting the young tennis generation with good tennis and to enable its leading players to test their ability in matches with first-class opponents was taken by the Berlin Skating Club, one of the leading tennis clubs here, when it arranged for an exhibition match between Heinz Landmann and Marcel Kozeluh, followed by matches of younger players against prominent old-timers to which it invited the junior members of all Berlin tennis clubs. Thus, for the first time, the grand stand was filled almost exclusively by boys and girls who most eagerly watched the games. Some first-class play was shown then in the first match between Landmann, Germany's crack player, who was able to win against Vincent Richards and Howard Kinsey, and Marcel Kozeluh, the well-known Czech player, now professional tennis champion of Europe and trainer at the club.

Landmann, who was not playing in his usual form, lost, 2-6, 2-6, 1-6. Then the best junior tennis player, Hartz, played with Landmann against Kozeluh and Menzel, who holds the third position on the list of juniors. The former couple won, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3. Then the two young players defeated two of the seniors of the club and Menzel won against one of the prominent senior members in a singles game. This triumph of the young generation was heartily applauded and will do much to encourage the Germans who were rather doubtful regarding the abilities of their young players. Both Hartz and Menzel are only seventeen years old. Hartz is an excellent player. He is quick, courageous and plays with a smile on his face. His volleys are very good and he plays well up at the net. Menzel is somewhat slower but when he once gets started he appears to develop quite a powerful forehand drive.

"Buddeln" is a slang expression which the inhabitant of this city uses in the place of the word "graben," meaning "to dig," whenever he does not attach importance to what is being dug or when the digging gets in his way. Children, for instance, "buddeln" in the sand. The constant tearing up of the city roads he also describes as "buddeln," and speaks of it in general as one of annoying "buddeln." All over Berlin "buddeln" is going on at present, more than ever before, as if the city fathers were trying to remodel the city overnight. The rails of the surface line on part of Kurfürstendamm, the principal boulevard of the fashionable West, are being shifted to the center of the road hitherto occupied by a bridge path. A section of the Umland Strasse, another important street in the West, has been broadened and its fine old trees have been removed in order to give it more light.

The Luetzow Platz, one of Berlin's most beautiful squares, so restless to the eyes on account of its wide ex-

pansion of lawns, is being remodeled in order to permit a better flow of traffic, and the Spittelmarkt, one of Berlin's busiest centers at the other end of Leipziger Strasse, is being turned upside down, so to speak. This square, it must be admitted, was old-fashioned in its outlines, and when the work on it has been finished it will no longer be the cause of constant traffic congestion. The construction of two new subway lines and the improvement of many other streets contribute to this "buddeln." Yet when all has been completed, the sand heaps removed and the pavement replaced, the population will soon forget the present annoyance and will be all the more proud of their constantly progressing city.

A policeman with the rare qualities of demanding no wages and no vacation and needing neither room nor food but of being always on duty has been posted by the authorities of the little village of Friedersdorf at an important railway crossing. He is made of wood and is said to be an imitation of a Berlin traffic policeman. With his raised hand he warns automobilists to look out for trains.

A huge department store entirely on American lines is in process of building on Hermann Platz, Neukölln, a densely populated district in the south of Berlin. A novel feature for this city is that direct connection with two subway stations is planned from the store itself. The building will cover 9000 square meters and be six to eight stories high. Everything is to be of the most up-to-date construction, including escalators to all floors. It is probable that uniform prices will obtain in a somewhat similar manner to the Woolworth system. Over 2000 workmen, it is said, will find employment in the erection of the new store.

"Der heitere Fridolin," the popular magazine for boys, published by the Ullstein firm, arranged a model airplane competition for boys from all parts of the country. Merry Fridolin, it should be mentioned, has become quite a factor of importance among German children and is greatly beloved for he often entertains them in some delightful manner. Recently, it was a children's fête in a pleasure park, where Fridolin—a gigantic comic figure—directed the games and provided "surprises" for his many hundreds of guests. More than 1800 boys competed for the airplane prize, but these were finally weeded out until only ten actually flew their models in the Treptow Park. Thousands of interested spectators were present; the judges were noted aviation experts; a band played; the sun shone and all was lovely in the garden. The models were all pronounced excellent workmanship by the judges. A Magdeburg boy of twelve gained the first prize, his model flying 161 meters. The prize consisted of 3000 marks for his education and a bicycle for his special delectation. Other boys received a camera and such like desirable articles, according to merit. The ten competitors, who were all from the country, were the guests of the Ullstein publishing house for several days and had a never-to-be-forgotten time in the metropolis.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## From a Contributor to "Press of the World"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I write to express my appreciation of the compliment implied by copying in full on a recent editorial page of the Monitor under the caption, "Press of the World," one of my editorials from the Houston Chronicle, entitled "Business and the Bible."

I find the Monitor very helpful in my editorial work and have frequently referred to it, in the matter of typography, text and tone, as one of the leading newspapers of America. It is clean and it is conducted on a lofty level. While I am by profession a lawyer—I am a judge retired after eighteen years on the trial bench, and about three on the appellate bench—I have left the bar as a practitioner in court for the editorial tripod, though I wrote for the Chronicle while on the bench, in fact, have been on the staff for over twenty years. N.G.K.  
Houston, Tex.

## Random Ramblings

While hunting in the attic for an antique silk hat for a costume party, a gentleman found a small box of diamonds aggregating in worth over \$2200. Well some of the rest of us don't do so badly, either; we often find a crown in an old hat.

"Old Dobbin" furnished the automobile very little competition in America, but the bicycle is going it limit in France. It is estimated that there is one bicycle in France to every seven persons.

Mars, we are told, has a daily range in temperature of 200 degrees. Perhaps now we will have less to say about the climatic vagaries on this planet.

Oh, these chemists! No sooner do they perfect a stainless steel than they go to work to develop a way of staining it.

Can there be any doubt that the proper costume for a sea voyage is blue serge and white caps?

Now that the voting is over, it is time to think about doing the holiday shopping early.

Even the wettest of candidates sometimes makes a surprisingly dry speech.

Most of the leaves are gone—only two of them are left on the calendar.

November enters nature's treasure vault and pilfers autumn's gold.

As a matter of fact a bird in the bush is worth two in the hand.

A rounded plateful may be said to constitute a square meal.

King Cotton seems to have abdicated in favor of Queen Silk.

Some who run for office win in a walk.